

**Direct Commissive Speech Act in President Joe Biden's Address
to Congress**

(A Thesis)



**Written By
Odi Astaman
19111047**

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ARTS AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS TEKNOKRAT INDONESIA
BANDRLAMPUNG
2023**

DECLARATION OF FREE PLAGIARISM

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge, the content of this thesis is my own work. This thesis has not been submitted for any degree of other purposes. I certify that the intellectual content of this thesis is the product of my own work and that all the assistance received in preparing this thesis and sources have been acknowledged.

Bandarlampung, May 19th, 2023

The Writer,



Odi Astaman
(19111047)

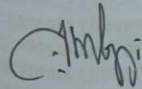
APPROVAL PAGE

Title : Direct Commissive Speech Act in President Joe
Biden's Address to Congress
Name : Odi Astaman
Student Number : 19111047
Study Program : English Literature
Faculty : Arts and Education
Institution : Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia

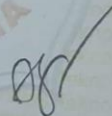
Approved by
Advisor Committee

Head of English Literature,

Advisor,



Suprayogi, SS., M.Hum.
NIK. 023 17 09 02



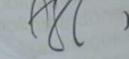
Akhyar Rido, S.S., M.A., Ph.D.
NIK. 023 05 00 01

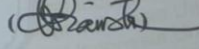
VALIDATION PAGE

Accepted and Validated by
The Board of Examiners
English Literature Study Program
Faculty of Arts and Education
Univesitas Teknokrat Indonesia

On May 19th, 2023

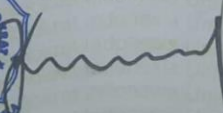
Board of Examiners

Advisor : Akhyar Rido, S.S., M.A., Ph.D. ()
NIDN : 0203078201

Examiner : Dr. Afrianto, S.S., M.Hum. ()
NIDN : 0220048102



Dean of Faculty of Arts and Education,


Dr. Heri Kuswoyo, S.S., M.Hum.

NIK 023 08 07 01

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

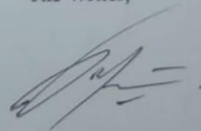
Alhamdulillahirabbilamin.

Praise to Allah SWT., the Most Merciful, the Most Beneficent, the Lord of the Universe, finally I could accomplish this thesis. Shalawat and Salam, praise to Rasulullah SAW., the Messenger, and the One who brings human life to enlightenment. This thesis is arranged as one of the requirements to achieve Sarjana Degree at Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia. The accomplishment of this thesis could not be achieved without the contribution of some great persons. Therefore, in this opportunity, I would like to deliver my sincere gratitude to:

1. Dr. H.M. Nasrullah Yusuf, S.E., M.B.A., Rector of Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia.
2. Dr. Heri Kuswoyo, S.S., M.Hum., Dean of Faculty of Arts and Education Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia.
3. Suprayogi, S.S., M.Hum., Head of English Literature Faculty of Arts and Education.
4. Akhyar Rido, S.S., M.A., Ph.D., my advisor.
5. Dr. Afrianto, S.S., M.Hum., my examiner.
6. The batchmates, the lecturers and staffs Faculty of Arts and Education.
7. All people who have been influential in the accomplishment of this thesis.

Bandarlampung, May 19th, 2023

The Writer,



Odi Astaman

MOTTO

“I would not engage in any task that is deemed unnecessary; however, if it were required of me, I would expedite its completion with urgency.”

(Oreki Hotarou)

DEDICATION

From the bottom of my heart, I dedicate this thesis to my beloved father Amsir and my beloved mother Astuti Syam, also my elder sister Tata Martha, the greatest supporters of my life.

I also dedicate this thesis to Akhyar Rido, S.S., M.A., Ph.D. as my great advisor who guiding me on completing this thesis.

Also, credits to all my friends of batch 2019, lecturers of English Literature's study program, and my fellow best friends, especially Wahid Kurniawan for the supports, I really appreciated all the efforts.

ABSTRACT

Direct Commissive Speech Act in President Joe Biden's Address to Congress

Odi Astaman
19111047

In a speech event, it is a common for the speaker may be hiding various meanings (pragmatic) from the audience in addition to just stating what they are saying (literal). As a result, there are breaks in communication and understanding for the listeners which can be discussed in illocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts has five types, they are representative/assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration.

This study was conducted by using a qualitative method. The primary data source was the transcript of President Joe Biden's address to congress video. The data were collected through perusal of documents. The objective of this study was to identify the types of direct commissive act and the literal meanings and pragmatic effects in President Joe Biden's Address to Congress. The types of commissive illocutionary speech acts are promise, commit, guarantee, offer, bet, and threat were identified based on Searle's theory while the literal meaning as well as the pragmatic effects were identified by using locutionary and perlocutionary acts based on Austin's theory.

The findings revealed that all the six types of commissive acts—promise, commit, guarantee, offer, bet, and threat—were used in President Joe Biden Address. The literal meanings and pragmatic effects showed that not all of President Biden's states were true. This study suggested that this topic should be further examined using a variety of other theories and viewpoints. The next researcher might combine the fundamentals of illocutionary analysis with discourse analysis because those two theories are interconnected. According to both ideas, every statement made by the speaker, regardless of context or position, should be examined since what the speaker said could have a positive or destructive effect on the listeners, depending on their influence and status.

Key words: *Commissive Act, Illocutionary acts, Pragmatic approach, Speech Event*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION OF FREE PLAGIARISM.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
APPROVAL PAGE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
VALIDATION PAGE.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
MOTTO	vi
DEDICATION	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ix
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. Research Questions.....	4
1.3. Research Objectives	4
1.4. Uses of the Study.....	4
1.4.1. Theoretical Use	4
1.4.2. Practical Use	5
1.5 Scope of the Study.....	5
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW.....	6
2.1. Previous Studies	6
2.1. Pragmatics.....	13
2.2. Speech Acts.....	14
2.2.1. Locutionary Act	14
2.2.2. Illocutionary Act	15
2.2.3. Perlocutionary Act	17
2.2.4. Commissive Speech Act.....	18
CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY	22
3.1. Research Design.....	22

3.2. Data and Data Source	23
3.2.1. Data	23
3.2.2. Data Source.....	23
3.3. Data Collecting Technique.....	24
3.4. Data Analyzing Technique.....	25
3.4.1. Coding	25
3.4.2. Identification & Classification.....	26
3.4.3. Categorizing.....	26
3.4.4. Operational	27
4.4.5. Interpretation.....	27
CHAPTER FOUR FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	28
4.1. Findings	28
4.1.1. Promise	29
4.1.2. Commit	51
4.1.3. Guarantee.....	64
4.1.4. Offer	68
4.1.5. Bet	72
4.1.6. Threat.....	74
4.2. Discussion	75
CHAPTER FIVE CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	84
5.1. Conclusion	84
5.2. Suggestion.....	87
REFERENCES	1

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

The modern president's governing plan must include speeches, also a mainstay of American political literature. In addition to addressing the public at times of internal or international crisis, presidents utilize speeches to assume the role of head of state by extending invitations to foreign heads of state and victorious support teams (Husain et al., 2020). In a speech event, speech is speaking in public in a certain way to accomplish a particular aim. The concept may be conveyed in a speech to the right by employing simple language and making it easy for the audience to understand. Beyond only transmitting data in the form of utterances and sentences, speech has a variety of other functions (Baok et al., 2021; Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021).

Speech act is a linguistic phenomenon that most people should be able to understand, and when a speaker gives a speech, they intend to impart meaningful information to the audience. As a result of speakers' utterances, the phrase "speech act" is created (Kuswoyo et al., 2021; Yokossi, 2022). Furthermore, in a critical speech event such as a speech to Congress, speakers' utterances typically contain more than one meaning; they usually have clear goals they hope to accomplish. However, the speaker may be hiding various meanings (pragmatic) from the audience in addition to just stating what they are saying (literal) (Sari & Pranoto, 2020; Mufiah et al., 2018). As a result, there are breaks in communication and

understanding for the listeners. Additionally, it might be challenging for listeners to judge whether or not the audience understands the speaker's context. These problems may lead to misunderstandings, especially for the listener; therefore, literal and pragmatic meanings should be implied to understand the speaker's real intentions (Rido, 2020; Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020).

Luh et al. (2021) agreed that speakers must be truthful and willing to uphold their commitments. It compels the speaker to carry out his speech's instructions exactly. In order to effectively communicate verbally or in writing, one must comprehend the commissive speech act. The writer's attention was drawn to the direct commissive speech act. A direct commissive speech act, such as a pledge or an offer, is a speech act made to oblige the speaker to act in the future (Sari & Pranoto, 2020). It refers to an act in which the speaker commits him/herself to do something with words such as offering, promising, refusing, threatening, betting, and guaranteeing.

Several researchers have previously studied speech act analysis. These investigations have been conducted in several instances of speech act analysis and the meaning of words concerning political and social issues. Husain et al. (2020) focused on the commissive speech act in the first Indonesian Presidential Debate in 2019. The study aimed to find a commissive speech act and its function in the first Indonesian presidential debate in 2019. The data shows that 20 utterances belonged to the commissive speech act produced by Jokowi, Prabowo, and Sandi. However, there were no commissive speech act utterances produced by Ma'ruf. The gap between the previous studies and this current study is; first, the topic is new and has never been touched by previous studies before. Secondly, this study focuses more

on direct commissive acts to complete the shortcomings, which the other studies have analyzed in a general way (illocutionary).

This topic will be crucial for further study and comprehension of the effects of a sentence's or utterance's meaning. This study tries to determine the commissive speech act types. Also, what are Biden's real intentions, whether in literal or pragmatic ways will also be impacted by this study, particularly on all of the individuals who were still confused by the issues that emerged in Biden's speech at the time

This study examines President Joe Biden's address to Congress at the yearly state of the Union states on March 1st, 2022. The president spoke about various domestic concerns in his inaugural address. However, he started by discussing the Russian invasion of Ukraine and vowed to continue providing military, economic, and humanitarian aid to the Ukrainian people. President Biden continued discussing the American economy, highlighting the bipartisan infrastructure bill's passage and the American Rescue Plan (ARP). In addition, he discussed immigration and border security, financing for the police, and the COVID-19 epidemic. Throughout Joe Biden's address, several essential ideas needed to be explained. According to Sakwa (2016), it is clear from the speech's substance that its primary goal is to comfort the audience (legislative) beyond the literal meanings of each statement and word in President Joe Biden's State of the Union address to Congress. This can be done through the study of the commissive speech act. Whether the speaker's goal is literal or pragmatic, their words must convey their intent.

1.2. Research Questions

Under the problem in the introduction, the research question is; what are the types of the direct commissive act and their literal meanings and pragmatic effects in President Joe Biden's Address to Congress?

1.3. Research Objectives

The objective of this study is to identify the types of direct commissive act and the literal meanings and pragmatic effects in President Joe Biden's Address to Congress.

1.4. Uses of the Study

1.4.1. Theoretical Use

Theoretically, this study is anticipated to provide readers with more excellent knowledge regarding commissive speech act utterances and insight into hidden meanings of utterances. Then, the study will provide the result of interpreting direct commissive acts in more literal and pragmatic ways. Finally, this study also provides a deep comprehension of what the speaker intends during the speech based on the direct commissive act from the speech.

1.4.2. Practical Use

Practically, this study is about to give new sight to unveil the literal and pragmatic meaning of Joe Biden's Address that can trigger the internet, news, social media, society and some sensitive groups of people. The power of words by the speaker as a president of the US is such a significant influence that it has a huge impact that can interfere not only with some areas but with people all around the world, an impact to move people by words to do certain things.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study's focus was only on pragmatics, one area of linguistics. The writer examined Joe Biden's remarks to understand the significance of the direct commissive act. In order to examine the purpose and significance of Joe Biden's commissive acts actions and whether the speech was delivered directly, the writer employed Searle's (1969) theory. The data used in this research were utterances in which there was a commissive act. Direct commissive act in utterances served as the research's source of data. The writer looks at President Joe Biden's direct commissive speech act during his State of the Union Address to Congress in March 2022.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Previous Studies

Studies of speech acts have been conducted in different analysis cases on social or political issues. Caroline et al. (2021) conducted research on the speech act of Mark Zuckerberg in English speeches on YouTube channels. Yokossi (2022) researched a study of speech acts in Joe Biden's opening and closing remarks at the virtual summit for Democracy. Meanwhile, Ayomi et al. (2022) analyzed the illocutionary act of food product endorsements by Indonesian influencers on Instagram. Then, Isanabiah & Fitrawati (2022) analyzed the illocutionary act on fluency's YouTube channel. Husain et al. (2020) also analyzed the commissive speech act in the Indonesian presidential debate. These studies are shown in more detail in the table below.

Table 2.1 Previous Studies

No.	Study	Objective	Method	Findings
1.	Caroline et al. (2021), Indonesia	1. To identify different types of illocutionary act. 2. To find the kinds of illocutionary acts are most dominant in Mark Zuckerberg's speech "Find Your Purpose."	Qualitative method (Creswell, 2010). quantitative data and qualitative data (collecting data). Content analysis method (analysis data). Searle's theory (1983) & Austin's theory (1929).	1. Illocutionary acts type: assertive 14 cases or 40% and directive 15 cases or 43% along with expressive 3 cases or 8%, commissive 2 cases or 6%, and declaration 1 cases or 1%. 2. The research found the most dominant types of illocutionary act was directive with 15 cases or 43 % in Mark Zuckerberg's speech "Find your Purpose".

2.	Yokossi, Daniel T. (2022), West Africa	<p>1. To show to what extent the speech acts theory can be useful to text analysis.</p> <p>2. To unveil beyond what is literally said by the underlying meanings deciphering in Joe Biden's opening and closing remarks.</p>	<p>Qualitative & quantitative method.</p> <p>Uses Searle's (1969) theory & Austin's (1962) theory.</p> <p>Theoretical framework used speech act theory.</p>	<p>1. The commissive speech act have unveiled President Joe Biden's dream for the summit. Commissive speech acts have been used to reveal the plans President Biden has in mind for the re-establishment of Democracy all over the world. Joe Biden's special language use via the directive speech acts despite his rank and the social power he embodies shows that he is not an autocratic president. It also evokes the notion of politeness.</p> <p>2. The directive speech acts has revealed Biden's humble personality and collaborative character. He has by so doing shown awareness and consideration of the face of the people attending the summit. The felicity Sincerity and essential conditions testify to the validity of the direct speech acts recorded in the remarks. These felicity conditions indicate that the plans made, and decisions reached at the summit as encoded via the commissive speech acts, are going to be enforced for a better democratic world to live in. chievement reports at the second upcoming summit for democracy will unquestionably help assess this accurately.</p>
3.	Ayomi <i>et al.</i> (2022), Indonesia	To explore how the Indonesian Instagram influencer employs and organizes several types of speech act to persuade their audiences to try and consume the endorsed products.	<p>Searle's theory (1979).</p> <p>Qualitative method (the data consist of 6 Instagram posts).</p> <p>Describe the types of illocutionary act by dividing their functions within the</p>	The result of the analysis shows that the influencer food product endorsements on Instagram posts can be divided into three sections: the opening, body, and closing. The most dominant illocutionary act is assertive of informing and claiming especially talking about the product information and how the

			context (Searle, 1979).	influencer's experience in consuming the product. The most varied part is the opening section, where influencers can use various illocutionary acts to open a conversation or attract their audience's attention to read further.
4.	Isanabiah & Fitrawati (2022), Indonesia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find the types of Illocutionary acts. 2. To find the most dominant paradigmatic cases 3. To find the specific intention of the speakers in Advanced English Conversation video podcasts using the theory proposed by Searle (1969). 	<p>Qualitative descriptive method (The data were 209 selected utterances).</p> <p>Searle's Illocutionary Acts theory (1969).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first finding showed that all types of Illocutionary acts were performed in the video podcasts. The total of illocutionary acts 209 cases or 100% consecutively as follow: representative 98 cases, declarative 8 cases, commissive 8 cases, directive 18 cases, and expressive 77 cases. 2. The most dominant type of Illocutionary acts was representative. Furthermore, the second finding showed that the most dominant paradigmatic case was describing. It was the paradigmatic case of the representative. 3. The frequency of describing in the video podcast about food was 28 times and 19 times in the podcast about jobs. In which the speakers specifically intended to describe something they are sure of in the context of food and jobs.
5.	Husain et al. (2020), Indonesia	To find the commissive speech act and its function in the first Indonesian presidential debate in 2019.	<p>Qualitative method.</p> <p>Watching and note-taking techniques.</p>	The analyzed data show the result of 20 utterances belonged to the commissive speech act produced by Mr. Joko Widodo, Mr. Prabowo Subianto, and Mr. Sandiaga Uno. However, there were no commissive speech act utterances produced by Mr. Ma'ruf. The candidates mostly used promise act in producing utterances. The promise acts appear in the future tense, if clause

				condition sentence, and expression of InshaAllah. Meanwhile, the function of producing utterances in this study is to show the candidates' capability to gain the consideration of society to vote one of them with a good sympathy.
--	--	--	--	--

Caroline et al. (2021) researched the speech acts of Mark Zuckerberg in English speeches on YouTube channels. The objective is to identify different types of illocutionary behaviour in Mark Zuckerberg's speech "Find Your Purpose" and to find the kinds of illocutionary acts are most dominant in Mark Zuckerberg's speech "Find Your Purpose.". This research used Searle's theory & Austin's theory. This study uses a qualitative method using Creswell's theory. The data shows that illocutionary acts found in the research are directives 15 cases or 43% and assertive 14 cases or 40% along with expressive 3 cases or 8%, commissive 2 cases or 6%, and declarations 1 case or 1%. Researchers found the dominant type of illocutionary act used in Mark Zuckerberg's speech "Find Your Purpose" based on the percentage of illocutionary acts is directive, representing 15 cases or 43%. The research found the most dominant types of illocutionary act was directive with 15 cases or 43 % in Mark Zuckerberg's speech "Find your Purpose".

Yokossi (2022) studied speech acts in Joe Biden's opening and closing remarks at the Virtual Summit for Democracy. The objectives of this study are; 1) to show to what extent the speech acts theory can be useful to text analysis, and 2) to unveil beyond what is literally said by the underlying meanings deciphering in Joe Biden's opening and closing remarks. The study employs both qualitative and quantitative methods mixed. The result of this research findings are; 1) the commissive speech acts have unveiled President Joe Biden's dream for the summit.

Commissive speech acts have been used to reveal the plans President Biden has in mind for the re-establishment of Democracy all over the world. Joe Biden's special language use via the directive speech acts despite his rank and the social power he embodies shows that he is not an autocratic president. It also evokes the notion of politeness, and 2) the directive speech acts have revealed Biden's humble personality and collaborative character. He has by so doing shown awareness and consideration of the face of the people attending the summit. The felicity Sincerity and essential conditions testify to the validity of the direct speech acts recorded in the remarks. These felicity conditions indicate that the plans made, and decisions reached at the summit as encoded via the commissive speech acts, are going to be enforced for a better democratic world to live in. Achievement reports at the second upcoming summit for democracy will unquestionably help assess this accurately.

Ayomi et al. (2022) researched the illocutionary act of food product endorsements by Indonesian influencers on Instagram. This research explores how Indonesian Instagram influencers employ and organize several speech acts to persuade their audiences to try and consume the endorsed products. The method used in this research is the qualitative descriptive method. The research findings are as follows; illocutionary acts consist of 32 cases or 100% utterances with assertive 22 cases or 68%, commissive 0 cases or 0%, Directive 7 cases or 22%, expressive 3 cases or 10%, declaration 0 cases or 0%. The result of the analysis shows that the influencer food product endorsements on Instagram posts can be divided into three sections: the opening, body, and closing. The most dominant illocutionary act is assertive of informing and claiming especially talking about the product information and how the influencer's experience in consuming the product. The

most varied part is the opening section, where influencers can use various illocutionary acts to open a conversation or attract their audience's attention to read further.

Isanabiah & Fitrawati (2022) researched Illocutionary acts performed on Fluency's YouTube channel. The objectives of this study are; 1) the types of Illocutionary acts, 2) the most dominant paradigmatic cases and 3) the specific intention of the speakers in Advanced English Conversation video podcasts using the theory proposed by Searle. The theory used in this research is Searle's theory of illocutionary Acts. This research method is descriptive qualitative, consisting of 209 selected utterances. The findings show that; 1. The total of illocutionary acts is 209 cases, or 100%, consisting of representative 98 cases, expressive 77 cases, directive 18 cases, declarative 8 cases, and commissive 8 cases. 2. The representative was the most dominant type of Illocutionary acts during the podcast about foods and jobs. The frequency of this type was performed 52 times in the food podcast and 46 times in the jobs podcast. In contrast, the minor types performed in the podcast are declarative and commissive. The total frequency of those types performed during the Foods and Jobs podcast is eight times. 3. The frequency of describing in the video podcast about food was 28 times and 19 times in the podcast about jobs. In which the speakers specifically intended to describe something they are sure of in the context of food and jobs. In conclusion, speakers rarely decide on a name, promise or denial of something in the context of food and jobs.

Husain et al. (2020), the study focused on the commissive speech act in the first Indonesian presidential debate in 2019. The study aimed to find a commissive

speech act and its functions in the first Indonesian presidential debate in 2019. This study used watching and note-taking techniques. The study used a qualitative method. The data shows that 20 utterances belonged to the commissive speech act produced by Mr. Joko Widodo, Mr. Prabowo Subianto, and Mr. Sandiaga Uno. However, no commissive speech act utterances were produced by Mr. Ma'ruf Amin. This study found six commissive speech acts: offer, commit, promise, threat, guarantee, and bet. Also, it has six functions: information, capability, sympathy, guarantee, convince, and apology. The analyzed data show the result of 20 utterances belonged to the commissive speech act produced by Mr. Joko Widodo, Mr. Prabowo Subianto, and Mr. Sandiaga Uno. However, there were no commissive speech act utterances produced by Mr. Ma'ruf. The candidates mostly used promise act in producing utterances. The promise acts appear in the future tense, if clause condition sentence, and expression of *Insyallah*. Meanwhile, the function of producing utterances in this study is to show the candidates' capability to gain the consideration of society to vote one of them with a good sympathy.

In these five previous studies, it could be concluded that there are significant differences between each from the point of view of the analysis, where each focuses on the genre of speech acts, direct and indirect speech acts, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts, and others. Similar to this research, the writer will also do it in the same way, namely, analysis of the direct commissive speech act that is the main focus of this research. This study analyzed the types of commissive speech acts. It unveiled the data statistically to know the literal meaning and pragmatics effect in each utterance of the commissive act in Joe Biden's address to Congress.

2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the use of language in social and situational contexts that are useful for achieving communicative goals. According to Levinson, pragmatics is divided into two subfields: pragmatics and sociolinguistics. Pragmatics studies how people use language in pragmatic contexts, while sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society (Levinson, 1985).

According to Austin (1962), pragmatics studies the relationship between language and action. In particular, Austin focuses on how language is used to perform actions in social contexts, such as asking, giving, promising, or stating something. Austin also emphasizes the importance of context in understanding language because the meaning of an utterance can differ depending on the place, time and social situation in which it is said. In addition, Austin also introduced the term "speech acts" to describe how language can be used to perform concrete actions, such as marrying, declaring war, or apologizing. In his research, Austin emphasizes the importance of understanding how language is used in social contexts to gain a deeper understanding of human interaction and social relations.

Overall, Levinson (1985) and Austin (1962) recognize that pragmatics is crucial in understanding how people communicate and use language in particular social and situational contexts. Pragmatics helps us understand that language is not just pronouncing words but also considering contexts and situations to achieve communicative goals.

2.2. Speech Acts

The concept of the context of speech actions, which connects conversation meaning and context, was identified by Searle (1969) as one of the essential elements of pragmatic conversation interpretation. The theory is based on the observation that after the conversation is made, other performing activities are frequently present.

Yule (2010) defined "Speech Acts" as a speaker's actions before, during, and after an utterance. Speech refers to the actual words that are spoken, whereas Act denotes the actual purpose. The action that a speech performs in addition to the information it conveys is called the speech act. One of the many vocal actions that make up speech acts is speaking. Searle (1969) also pointed out that the use of language includes at least three different categories of speech acts. The locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts are three categories of concurrent actions by Austin's (1962) Theory. This study will concentrate on the commissive speech act, one of the illocutionary act varieties. For further detail as explained as follow ;

2.2.1. Locutionary Act

Searle (1969) stated that a locutionary act is approximately equivalent to stating a specific statement with a specific intent and clarification, which is again comparable to meaning in the sense that it is commonly used. The locutionary act, according to Suprayogi & Pranoto (2020), is addressing while producing speech, such as by using particular words, making specific sounds or markings, and doing so in line with the grammar principles of a particular language with particular interpretations and allusions defined by those rules. Meanwhile, Austin (1962) claimed that a "literal meaning" is demonstrated by the locutionary act. This means

that the locutionary act is the actual act of speaking. A locutionary act contains the speaker making an argument that the listener can comprehend. At the same time, an illocutionary act contains the speaker executing the actual action through words.

2.2.2. Illocutionary Act

According to Searle (1969), an illocutionary act is an activity carried out while making a statement. Using a sentence to accomplish an action is an illocutionary act. Searle (1969) and Sari & Pranoto (2020) concurred that illocutionary techniques must take the shape of deliberations or for purposes. That is why to examine how a speaker's sentences or utterances are delivered, Austin (1962) suggested a classification of speech acts. Additionally, Searle (1969) believed that Austin's categorization might fall short of some analytical requirements; as a result, he proposed five additional categories: directive, assertive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In Dewi's (2021) study, she provided more comprehended details of Searle's classification as explained as follows;

A. Assertive

A specific type of communication known as the assertive speech act states whether the speaker believes the state exists. Speaking from a place of conviction is referred to as being highlighted. Many verbs include a question, report, fact, conclusion, description, infer, reject, believe, and affirm.

Example:

- a. *The earth is flat.*
- b. *Chomsky did not write about peanuts.*
- c. *It was a warm sunny day.*

B. Directive

A directive speech act is one that speakers use to influence listeners to behave in a certain way. The directive speech act is used when the speaker wishes someone else to do something. They often utilize words like invite, beg, demand, plead, challenge, ask, dare, and urge.

Example:

- a. *Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black.*
- b. *Could you lend me a pen, please?*
- c. *Don't touch that.*

C. Commissive

Speakers often use a commissive speech act to commit to future action. When a speaker wishes to commit to a specific future action, they apply the commissive speech act, which requires using words like commit, offer, threaten, bet, promise, and guarantee. The speaker's commissive act in a statement can change the path of events. For example, "I pronounce you husband and wife."

Example:

- a. *I will be back.*
- b. *I am going to get it right next time.*
- c. *We will not do that.*

D. Expressive

The expressive speech act is a type of movement that conveys the speaker's emotions. In expressive acts, words like regret, welcome, thank you, congratulate, detest, appreciate, and deplore the speaker's attitude and psychological state.

Example:

- a. *I am sorry!*
- b. *Congratulations!*
- c. *Oh, yes, great, mmmm, ssahh!*

E. Declarative

Declarative speech refers to actions that change the path of the world through their utterances and words. Illocutionary phrases like blessing, firing, cursing, refusing, resigning, disapproving, agreeing, and declaring refer to actions that change the world due to what is said.

Example:

- a. *Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.*
- b. *Referee: You are out!*

2.2.3. Perlocutionary Act

Using language to accomplish specific results is known as the perlocutionary act (Kuswoyo et al. 2021). It is about what an expression might do to the listener. The "pragmatic effect", known as the impact, is the term used to describe the outcome of speaking (Rido, 2020). Based on Austin's (1962) definition of the perlocutionary act, this form illustrates the action done after the speaker has communicated his utterance to the listener. Table below explains an utterance in literal meaning and practical effect.

Table 2.1 Example of literal meaning and pragmatic effect (Mufiah et al., 2018)

Sentence: <i>"What time is it?"</i>		
	Literal	Pragmatic
Meaning	What time is it?	Why are you so late?
Response	A time (e.g. three o'clock)	Explain the reason for being so late

From the table above, the utterance "What time is it?" can be implied into two meanings: literal meaning and pragmatic effect. A person is asking the time, which is the literal meaning. However, changes will rely on the event. If the question is asked in the workplace, the supervisor is most likely trying to find out why the worker was late. The core of the so-called Speech Act Theory is forming this information. The Speech Acts Theory is the most significant occurrence in pragmatics (Austin, 1962).

They are classified as direct speech actions since the example above, and explanation demonstrate the relationship between each sentence's structural shape and intended function.

2.2.4. Commissive Speech Act

Based on Pradana & Suprayogi (2021) study, the commissive speech act is a speech act that aims to make promises or commitments in the future. According to Searle (1969), there are six types of commissive speech acts: promise, offer, commit, guarantee, bet and threats.

In a promise, the speaker provides a promise to carry out a specific action in the future. The speaker is Eligible in the matter of facts that the speaker has capability to do what he promised in the future, but still it is not secure to be done in the future. In Husain *et al.* (2020) study, for instance, “we **will incorporate the legislation’s functions among the PBAN, directorate, and ministries. We combine in the group namely the central of national legislation. Thus, it will be direct control by the president. Hopefully, there is no overlapping cases.**” Mr. Widodo intended to gather all law functions in his future leadership. It indicated that it belongs to a promise act. The speaker to carry out future action. Furthermore, it was called commissive speech act by the word “will” in the previous sentence. The promise possesses the qualities that the speaker accepts responsibility for the promise made and is accountable for it, as well as the fact that the promise is legally binding.

Commit refers to an action or implementation of a prior statement in the context of a commissive speech act. The word "commit" can also mean to behave in a way that upholds and demonstrates loyalty to a made-up statement. By committing, a person demonstrates that he is accountable for his words and will keep them. In Husain *et al.* (2020) study, for instance, Mr. Widodo said, “**We have committed to solving the problem of human rights, and to guarantee it**”. This datum belonged to commissive speech act. It was proven by the word "commit" which had an intended meaning in developing a fully potential plan in the future.

A guarantee type of commissive act can be interpreted as a speech act that assures or guarantees that something will occur or be accomplished in a given situation. A speaker with the legal right to promise something does so, such as a manufacturer who backs up the quality of his goods or a service provider who backs

up the services they offer. A pledge or assurance made to listeners or audiences is a guarantee. The speaker is in charge of keeping his word and ensuring the veracity of the information he shares when he makes a guarantee. Thanks to the assurances, the speaker's audience can communicate with him with more confidence.

The goal of an offer is to result in a normative commitment from the party making the offer. Therefore, the offer must include an aspiration that has the potential to bind and shape the actions of the offer's receiver. As an illustration, a business charges customer competitive prices for its goods. The offer of a lower price than comparable products elsewhere will make the consumer more likely to purchase the item due to this deal.

A bet type of commissive act is an expression of a person's opinion or prediction about a future outcome or event, such as the result of a football game or the outcome of an election. Our actions immediately impact the world around us because bets can have a severe financial impact on society. For instance, if a person wins a bet, he can make money or acquire something; if he loses, he can incur financial loss or feel let down. As it fosters social and financial ties between participants and ties them together by establishing clear rules and expectations, betting can be seen in this light as a type of language game that encourages bonding.

The threat is a type of commissive speech act in which a speaker warns another person that if they do not do something, they will do something terrible or harmful to them in the future. For instance, when someone is threatening, they say, "*If you do not pay your debt, I will take legal action*". When making a threat, the

speaker attempts to influence the other person's behaviour by causing dread of harm or loss.

Additionally, Searle (1969) stressed that a commissive speech act had to be illocutionary or have specific, well-defined goals; because speakers must take into both the listener's knowledge, views, standards, and values related to the circumstance being confronted. He also stressed the significance of context in comprehending the commissive speech act.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

This study uses a qualitative method, which aims to comprehend the phenomena of a research topic by explaining it through the kind of words or writing (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020; Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). A qualitative method is a research strategy that explains a current phenomenon, occurrence, or event. Collecting and interpreting data are intuitive processes (Afrianto et al., 2021). Additionally, the collected data is examined using relevant qualitative techniques. A qualitative method is employed to gather information regarding the present situation (Creswell, 2009). A qualitative method looks at phenomena behind the data in their natural environments to understand and analyze events within the context of the meaning that people assign to them (Maulidiyah et al., 2021; Afrianto & Widiyanto, 2022; Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020). In a qualitative method, the data analysis is unbiased and accurate. It implies that the author employs problem-solving techniques based on factual information (Kuswoyo et al., 2021; Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021). As a result, this study employs a qualitative method since it focuses on collecting and analyzing the speech text of President Joe Biden's states address to Congress.

3.2. Data and Data Source

3.2.1. Data

The commissive speech act utterances are the writer's choice as the object of study.

The list of 334 statements containing commissive acts found in the text of Joe Biden's States of the Union speech to Congress served as the basis for this study's data.

3.2.2. Data Source

The recording of Joe Biden's State of the Union Address to Congress in March 2022 served as the research's data source. The video was downloaded from the CNBC Television news channel on YouTube. The following is the link to the video: https://www.youtube.com/live/mlPg_XVeGX4?feature=share. The writer will convert the video into written form.

The writer selected the original CNBC Television video from YouTube, intending to omit inaccurate information, for example, whether the footage had been edited or manipulated. Additionally, it strengthens and optimizes the qualitative research methodology used in this study.

3.3. Data Collecting Technique

Document analysis was used to gather data for this research. According to Bowen (2009), a document (the written word) may be used as a data source in a qualitative technique because it is a natural source of information. Furthermore, Denzin & Lincoln (2005) argued that papers are ready to be assembled and examined, so document analysis is the best research methodology for this study. Additionally, Bowen (2009) made a similar claim to Denzin & Lincoln that document analysis is used to understand the documents or written materials thoroughly. This implies that a topic presented and discussed in a document may be used to illustrate the social context in a written text. The word "document" in this sense contains many different kinds of writing, including autobiographies, agendas, papers, books, journals, manuals, articles from newspapers or the internet, and others.

This study used listening, reading, and simultaneous note-taking while collecting data while watching the video source. Because there is no communication between the researchers and the study participants, this data collection technique is known as non-interactive. Sutopo (2002) claims that the following example demonstrates the data collection methods: Initially, the datasheet was mainly made to classify the data. Second, the writer viewed the video source. Third, choose the data from the sentences after the study's goal. Fourth, collect the relevant videos. Lastly, classify the information that will be displayed on the datasheet.

3.4. Data Analyzing Technique

The methodology used to analyse the data in this study included extra lingual equivalent analysis, which looked at additional lingual components. For example, it connected language problems with issues outside the discourse (Mahsun, 2013). The analysis will include all potential pertinent factors related to the speech acts, including meaning, information, and context. This research looked at how types, meanings, and influences interact. This study's data analysis method used Mahsun's (2013) theory and qualitative methods. The writer, in this instance, detailed the direct commissive speech act in President Joe Biden's State of the Union address to Congress, which entails coding the data, identifying and classifying, categorizing, operating, and interpreting. The first step is for the writer to code the speech video clips that the writer has already transcribed. Second, the writer identified and classified the data into five illocutionary acts categories: assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Third, the writer only classified the data for any utterances—including commissive act utterances. After the data had been collected, the writer finally analyzed it. The following steps provide a detailed explanation of the writer's five stages for data analysis:

3.4.1. Coding

The author coded the speech video recordings using Searle's illocutionary acts theory. The following explanation of the coding's suggested methodology is taken from Ahmed et al.'s (2021) study:

Asser : Assertive

Dir : Directive

Exp : Expressive

Com : Commissive

Dec : Declarative

Example:

“Yes, everything’s good. Life is good”. (Assertive)

“Give me a little bit, just a little”. (Directive)

“Thanks for having me”. (Expressive)

“I got to tell you, I can’t”. (Commissive)

“No. No. I love making movies”. (Declarative)

3.4.2. Identification & Classification

Following the coding of the data, the writer identified and categorized the coded data that had been discovered into each category of the illocutionary act, which, following Searle's (1969) theory, are assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration. The writer only utilized the commissive speech act as the primary data identified and classified so far; the data can be found in the appendices section.

3.4.3. Categorizing

After that, the author applies Searle's theory to classify each merger of the commissive speech act utterances into the relevant types of commissive acts. An illustration of how the data were categorized is shown in Table below, where the commissive act utterances form and the commissive act types are used.

Table. 3.1 Sample of categorizing the commissive illocutionary act types

No	Utterances	Types
1	<i>The United States is a member along with 29 other nations.</i>	Assertive
2	<i>Tonight, we meet as Democrats Republicans and Independents. But most importantly as Americans.</i>	Declarative
3	<i>While it shouldn't have taken something so terrible for people around the world to see what's at stake now everyone sees it clearly.</i>	Expressive
4	<i>This is a real test. It's going to take time. So let us continue to draw inspiration from the iron will of the Ukrainian people.</i>	Directive
5	<i>And we will continue to aid the Ukrainian people as they defend their country and to help ease their suffering</i>	Commissive

3.4.4. Operational

The sentences were processed using Austin's locutionary act and perlocutionary act theories, which look for the literal meaning of the commissive act utterances and identify the pragmatic effects behind the chosen sentences by analyzing them in both literal meaning (locutionary act) and pragmatic effect (perlocutionary act). This was done after the data were classified into only commissive speech act utterances using Searle's theory.

4.4.5. Interpretation

Finally, the author applied Austin's and Searle's theories to the data analysis. The writer then interpreted the speaker's real intentions, the speech's content, and pragmatic effect in the light of the contexts of the sentences from the data.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Findings

The results of this study's data analysis are presented in this part. The results of this research can be described into two categories. At the same time, the first point addresses the first issue, while the second one addresses the second issue. The first objective is to identify the types of direct commissive speech act that President Joe Biden used to persuade Congress. The second objective is to know the literal meaning and pragmatic effect of direct commissive speech acts in President Joe Biden's states.

The results indicated 64 utterances of the commissive illocutionary act produced by President Joe Biden during his address. Six types of commissive illocutionary act have emerged from the data that indicated promise, commit, guarantee, offer, bet, and threat as the results of commissive illocutionary act types. The analysis of the commissive illocutionary act types used by President Joe Biden's states is summarized in the table below.

Table. 4.1. Types of commissive illocutionary act

Speech Act	Types	Total
Commissive	Promise	35
	Commit	15
	Guarantee	4
	Offer	4
	Bet	2
	Threat	1

Table 4.1. presents the number of types of commissive illocutionary act found during the speech. Based on the table, the total of the commissive illocutionary act utterances is 61 data. Those types were promise with 35 extracts, commit with 15 extracts, guarantee with 4 extracts, offer with 4 extracts, bet with two extracts, and threat with 1 extract. The detailed descriptions and explanations are in the following.

4.1.1. Promise

In a promise, Husain et al. (2020) stated that the speaker provides a promise to carry out a specific action in the future. The speaker is Eligible in the matter of facts that the speaker has capability to do what he promised in the future, but still it is not secure to be done in the future. In a speech of a joint session of Congress situation, a promise from the president is an important message for the people of the country. It can be a weapon used to attract attention from listeners, or it also means political order. There are 32 data of promises in President Joe Biden's states. The utterances were presented in data sample (1-35).

“These steps will help blunt gas prices here at home. And I know the news about what’s happening can seem alarming.” (1)

Based on data sample (1), Biden discussed the steps to help blunt gas prices. In this context, he committed to his plan to release oils to help blunt gas prices at home and control America's economy by doing this action since America has cut down their oil import from Russia and Saudi Arabia. In his paper, Jacobson (2021) claims that the OPEC-led group has been gradually but has yet to completely restore production after aggressive production cuts in the early stages of the pandemic.

OPEC and Russia have agreed to increase output by 400,000 barrels daily every month since July, less than what the United States and other oil importers like China, India, and Japan had requested. The head of petroleum analysis at GasBuddy, Patrick De Haan, stated that OPEC and Russia have "just increased production at a slower, more cautious' pace instead of doing so on the timetable that Biden would like.". Two days after Biden's news conference, on November 4, OPEC and Russia decided not to increase production, defying Biden and the other importers. Therefore, Biden thought this move would contribute to lowering American gas prices. Additionally, he demonstrates compassion for all community members who have encountered challenging circumstances, such as the high cost of petroleum.

The data sample (1) was categorized as a promise act. From the context, Biden mentioned one of his missions to improve America. In his utterance, he promised America would release their Strategic Petroleum Reserve oils based on his address.

The literal meaning in President Biden's utterance is that he purposely declared that the United States does not need other countries' supplies for oils from Saudi Arabia or Russia, for instance. Because he is about to release oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that has been stored, this could lead to two possibilities. To begin with, it might result in answers to America's high gas costs. Second, it will destroy America's economy because oil and gasoline prices have increased since the pandemic and will continue until 2023.

Theoretically, the United States could generate more oil, but doing so would be politically and practically challenging. A president has the authority to release oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that has been stored in order to increase availability. However, that choice is typically saved for urgent situations and momentary supply disruptions threatening the economy. Therefore, the pragmatic effect of his utterance is that the United States will be implying President Biden's intentions to release 30 of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve even though it is still a lousy notion.

“We’re going to have an infrastructure decade.” (2)

“It is going to transform America and put us on a path to win the economic competition of the 21st Century that we face with the rest of the world—particularly with China.” (3)

Based on the data samples (2) and (3), the utterances were generated in the domestic manufacturing section. Biden pledged to build an infrastructure to spur economic development while transforming America. The infrastructure decade refers to the period from 2021 to 2030, in which significant investments in the country's infrastructure are expected. President Biden has proposed the American Jobs Plan, which is a \$2 trillion package aimed at rebuilding infrastructure, creating jobs, combating climate change, and addressing racial inequities. The proposed plan will be the largest investment in infrastructure in the country's history, and it is expected to revitalize the economy, create good-paying jobs, and improve people's quality of life.

The data samples (2) and (3) were categorized as promise act of type. Based on the context, Biden's goal was to improve America, including these facts. Biden

thought the low jobless rate in America was due to a lack of economic growth. Overall, the Infrastructure Decade will bring opportunities for continued progress and growth. With significant investment in infrastructure, the country will overcome many of the challenges that have been holding it back, leading to increased economic growth, job creation, improved public health, and a sustainable future. This investment in the country's infrastructure is not only necessary but long overdue, and the American Jobs Plan presents a unique opportunity to bring the country up to speed with other developed countries in terms of infrastructure.

The literal meaning in President Biden's utterances is that he sets himself the lofty aim of enhancing the infrastructure to generate many new job opportunities.

The pragmatic effect of these utterances is that President Biden expected all communities that this initiative would be crucial to developing a future-oriented America and that the community would no longer be concerned about employment fields. Biden anticipated that it would not impact the community's future, even though the financial situation had become a significant issue in the status quo.

“We’ll create good jobs for millions of Americans, modernizing roads, airports, ports, and waterways all across America.” (4)

“And we’ll do it all to withstand the devastating effects of the climate crisis and promote environmental justice.” (5)

“And tonight, I’m announcing that this year we will start fixing over 65,000 miles of highway and 1,500 bridges in disrepair.” (6)

By referring to the data samples above (4-6), Biden listed the specific items that he would be focusing on, such as enhancing the roads, airports, ports, and waterways, to demonstrate further how improving the infrastructure would not only generate

suitable employment but also provide more information about them. He also made his plan to repair countless miles of highways and bridges.

The data samples (4-6) were categorized as promise act of type. From the context, President Biden stated that he would spend significant money on infrastructure in the status quo. In addition, every one of his stated plans involved upgrading the infrastructure, which puts Mother Nature in grave danger. As he said in his statement (5), Biden is still dedicated to implementing his plans for the good of the people.

The literal meaning in President Biden's utterances is that he desired to optimize the infrastructure of a financial nation in order to address the economic problem. Although it seems that Biden does not consider how this "mega site" infrastructure will affect Mother Nature, he claimed that this plan was for the advantage of people and to advance environmental justice. He did not refer to any impact that would interfere with the environment's natural processes.

The pragmatics effect of his utterances is that he expected this strategy to improve American economic development over time. Biden hopes that with improved infrastructure, this initiative will support environmental justice and withstand the catastrophic effects of the climate crisis.

“We’ll build a national network of 500,000 electric vehicle charging stations, begin to replace poisonous lead pipes—so every child—and every American—has clean water to drink at home and at school, provide affordable high-speed internet for every American—urban, suburban, rural, and tribal communities.” (7)

“We will buy American to make sure everything from the deck of an aircraft carrier to the steel on highway guardrails are made in America.” (8)

“And we will really take off.” (9)

By referring to the data samples above (7-9), Biden mentioned several problems in America, such as electric vehicle charging stations, replacing poisonous lead pipes, and affordable high-speed internet for all urban, suburban, rural, and tribal communities. Electric vehicles are increasingly popular as an environmentally friendly transportation solution. However, using electric vehicles requires adequate charging infrastructure, such as charging stations for electric vehicles. Biden aims to provide many charging stations in the United States to build a friendly environment to support this program. Moreover, America still needs help providing affordable clean water and fast internet even though already a developed country.

The data (7-9) were categorized as promise act of type. In this context, electric vehicle charging stations pose more than efficiency and convenience issues. Health and environmental concerns arise from the use of electric vehicle charging stations, one of which is the toxic lead pipes used to channel electrical energy. Thus, Biden planned to change the pipes to provide clean water for all communities to prevent these scenarios. Affordable, fast internet is also an essential requirement in this digital era. The internet benefits humans in various fields, including education and the economy.

President Biden's utterances literally mean providing electric vehicle charging stations, replacing poisonous lead pipes, and affordable high-speed internet for all communities.

The pragmatic effect of his utterances is that Biden expected the government will jointly make efforts to improve clean water services and fast and affordable internet access. The government can build infrastructure and pay attention to

people's needs, while the community can raise awareness about the importance of clean water and fast internet. He also expected all communities to start moving from using gas-fueled vehicles to using electric vehicles to support his missions for future goods.

“This is where Intel, the American company that helped build Silicon Valley, is going to build its \$20 billion semiconductor “mega site”.
(10)

Based on the data sample above (10) showed the actions that the United States Intel would take in the future. In context, it was the intel under Biden's control who had helped build Silicon Valley while also trying to provide efforts to make the mega sites.

The data sample (10) was categorized as a promise act. Biden recalled his extract programs that he planned and would do in the future. He announced that a US corporation would construct a \$20 billion mega site in Silicon Valley. The pandemic's impact on women (in the US), and older employees exiting the workforce can all help to explain some of the recent labour market puzzles in the US and UK. Jobs have been available in many industrialized economies over two years after the epidemic disrupted labour markets, but people have yet to recover entirely. Moreover, the general tendency of having an abundance of employment and not enough employees can significantly affect growth, inequality, and inflation. There is a gap between the US and the UK, where the employment rate is lower than before the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite tight labour markets, as seen by high vacancy-to-unemployment ratios, recovery is still insufficient and more deficient than before the epidemic in both nations.

The literal meaning of the utterance is that President Biden was trying hard to revive the American economy to normal again after the pandemic. Thus, he expected that after he builds a lot of job vacancies through this mega site infrastructure. Biden hopes this program will solve the problems in economic fields.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected the community to consider this massive move a severe event that one day would change America, especially in the infrastructure and economy aspect. Biden committed to his plan to build semiconductors even if it would cost money. This shows that Biden was ready to execute this program to improve America's economy and infrastructure. The community would not do anything of the utterance except they only believe in him.

“My plan to fight inflation will lower your costs and lower the deficit.”
(11)

“My plan will cut the cost in half for most families and help parents, including millions of women, who left the workforce during the pandemic because they couldn’t afford child care, to be able to get back to work.” (12)

“My plan doesn’t stop there. It also includes home and long-term care. More affordable housing. And Pre-K for every 3- and 4-year-old.” (13)

“All of these will lower costs.” (14)

“And under my plan, nobody earning less than \$400,000 a year will pay an additional penny in new taxes. Nobody.” (15)

“So that’s my plan. It will grow the economy and lower costs for families.” (16)

By referring to the data samples above (11-16), Biden stated his plans to fight inflations by lower the families' costs and deficits. These plans included cutting the cost in half for most families' child care, providing affordable housing and long-term care, and promoting the new tax policy.

The data samples (11-16) were categorized as promise act of type. From the context, Biden called for an extension of the enhanced Child Tax Credit, which was beefed up for 2021 as part of the American Rescue Plan Act. Biden promised that his plans in this utterances would grow the economy and lower costs for families.

The literal meaning of President Biden's utterances is that he wanted to cut energy costs for families by an average of \$500 per year while also combating climate change. Moreover, he proposed a new policy: Americans earning less than \$400,000 a year will not pay an additional penny in new taxes.

The pragmatic effect of Biden's utterances is that he expected all communities to be able to go to work as soon as possible after the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak had done. He also hopes that all families, especially families and millions of women who could not afford child care, will be more relieved under his plans.

“My plan will not only lower costs to give families a fair shot, it will lower the deficit.” (17)

“By the end of this year, the deficit will be down to less than half what it was before I took office.” (18)

Based on the data samples (17) and (18), Biden continued with further explanation about his plan in data (11-16). He mentioned the enhanced Child Tax Credit and stated that his plans would lower costs for families and deficit.

The data samples (17) and (18) were categorized as promise act of type. From the context, these utterances show that President Biden did a commissive act that is promising. He promised the deficit would be down to less than half what it was before by the end of this year, which refers to the data deficit before Biden

became president and took office. According to CNN Politics, the data was accurate, making the deficit smaller under the Biden administration than at the end of President Donald Trump's tenure. However, the deficit has been more significant under the Biden administration than the nonpartisan federal Congressional Budget Office had projected it would be if the Biden-era federal government stuck with the laws that were in effect when Trump left office in early 2021.

The literal meaning of President Biden's utterances is that he pledged his plan would successfully fight inflation by trying to lower the family. He also promised the deficit would be down to less than half from the latest office of the previous president, Mr. Donald Trump's administrations.

The pragmatic effect of Biden's utterances is that the community have some room to breathe in this complex situation. Since they struggled with economic inflation, Biden hopes his plan will reduce the burden on deprived families.

"The scientists are working hard to get that done and we'll be ready with plenty of vaccines when they do." (19)

"And we're launching the "Test to Treat" initiative so people can get tested at a pharmacy, and if they're positive, receive antiviral pills on the spot at no cost." (20)

"I cannot promise a new variant won't come. But I can promise you we'll do everything within our power to be ready if it does." (21)

"Of course, continuing this costs money. I will soon send congress a request." (22)

By referring to the data samples above (19-22), President Biden stated his third plan in the health part of his speech. He mentioned several things that Biden promised he would do in the future, and there are also several things he is trying to achieve, such as launching the Test to Treat program. According to the U.S. Department of

Health and Human Services, individuals can be tested, treated, and prescribed treatment for COVID-19 by their healthcare providers (including telehealth) and other sites of care.

The data samples (19-22) were categorized as promise act type. From this context, Biden promised the launching the Test to Treat program and to handle things if in case a new variant of covid-19 appeared, and he soon sent Congress a request to give the money to keep the plan continue.

The literal meaning of President Biden's utterances is that he promised that all communities can get tested by the Test to Treat initiative at a pharmacy with no exceptions. Everyone will be treated in the same strata and get the needed service.

The pragmatic effect of Biden's utterances is that he expected everyone would follow every step and rule of the programs. First, patients are either tested on-site or can bring positive results from another testing site or an at-home test. Then, COVID-positive patients will meet with a qualified healthcare provider (either on-site or through telehealth) who will determine whether the individual is eligible for the COVID treatment pills (Paxlovid or Lagevrio). If an individual is eligible, they will receive a prescription and can have that prescription filled on site.

“And I ask Congress to pass proven measures to reduce gun violence. Pass universal background checks. Why should anyone on a terrorist list be able to purchase a weapon?” (23)

Based on the data sample (23), the utterance was produced by President Biden stating about gun violence. When it comes to gun violence, there is no denying that it is one of the most pressing issues Americans face as a society. Whether the number of mass shootings in the United States or the countless lives lost each year

to gun violence, it is clear that action needs to be taken to reduce the prevalence of guns and the harm they can cause.

The data sample (23) was categorized as a promise act. From the context, Biden has several steps or plans to reach his goal of reducing gun violence, including efforts to improve gun safety education and training, working to prevent straw purchases of guns (where someone buys a gun for someone else who would not otherwise be able to obtain one), and promoting community-based interventions to address the root causes of gun violence, such as poverty and social isolation.

The literal meaning of President Biden's utterance is that the aim to reduce gun violence will require a concerted effort from policymakers, advocates, and public members committed to making the communities safer. That is why he hopes that officials and all communities can work together to reduce the prevalence of gun violence and create safer, more secure communities for all.

The pragmatic effect of the utterance is that President Biden expected Congress to hand him universal background checks of pass-proven measures to prevent the illegal purchase of weapons. He also expected the government and community to collaborate to implement common-sense gun control measures and invest in mental health services and community-based interventions. He hopes that this way will reduce the dissemination of illegal weapons to terrorists to reduce gun violence in the community.

“We’re putting in place dedicated immigration judges so families fleeing persecution and violence can have their cases heard faster.”
(24)

“We’re securing commitments and supporting partners in South and Central America to host more refugees and secure their own borders.” (25)

“Provide a pathway to citizenship for Dreamers, those on temporary status, farm workers, and essential workers.” (26)

“Revise our laws so businesses have the workers they need and families don’t wait decades to reunite.” (27)

By referring to the data above (24-27), President Biden mentioned that immigration judges provide a pathway to citizenship for dreamers and revise business laws. The several plans Biden proposed in his states were delivered in the infrastructure section of his speech.

The data (24-27) were categorized as promise act of type. From the context, Firstly, immigration judges are responsible for presiding over immigration courts and adjudicating cases that relate to immigration law. These judges are crucial in deciding whether an individual is eligible for admission into the United States or should be deported back to their country of origin. They are often overworked and under-resourced, leading to delays and added stress for those relying on their decisions. The government must allocate sufficient resources to these judges to enable them to carry out their duties effectively.

Secondly, Dreamers are a group of undocumented immigrants brought to the United States as children. They have lived in the country for most of their lives but are not legally recognized as citizens. While they are currently protected under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, it is essential to provide them with a pathway to citizenship that would allow them to live, study, and work in the United States without fear of deportation or discrimination. President Biden, with Legislators, needs to work expeditiously to devise and

implement a plan to allow Dreamers to become legal residents and, eventually, Americans.

Finally, revisions to business laws are necessary to create a more conducive environment for entrepreneurs and investors. Several areas in the existing laws need to be reformed to reduce the regulatory burden that stifles business growth and discourages innovation. For example, lawmakers need to simplify the tax code, reform labour laws, and streamline regulations to make it easier for small and large businesses to operate and contribute to the economy.

The literal meaning from President Biden's utterances President Biden promised several plans that he and officials would work together to address these issues as they have profound implications for the country's economy, society, and future.

The pragmatic effect of these utterances is that Biden comforted the communities with several pledges that he believed to decline the problems in the status quo by creating an environment that supports the growth and development of both businesses and communities while at the same time ensuring that immigrants are treated fairly and justly. Ultimately, this will result in a more prosperous and inclusive society that benefits everyone.

“ARPA-H will have a singular purpose—to drive breakthroughs in cancers, Alzheimer’s, diabetes, and more. A unity agenda for the nation” (28)

Based on the data sample above (28), in this utterance, President Biden stated the ARPA-H’s several goals to solve the health problems such as cancers, Alzheimer, diabetes, and more. The Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-

H) aims to advance improved health outcomes for everyone, according to an official article from ARPA-H published in 2023. Innovations sparked by ARPA-H must be able to enter the actual world to fulfil this mission. The possibility that a solution will reach the individuals who need it is drastically reduced since transition strategies are frequently delayed until the end of a program. By starting a campaign to create Partnership Intermediary Agreements (PIA), ARPA-H aims to accelerate public-private collaborations for technology transfer and transition.

The data sample (28) was categorized as a promise act. From the context, President Biden consecutively mentioned that the chances to make the wish to turn cancer into a treatable disease would be implied. Biden had formed an ARPA-H organization to drive breakthroughs in cancer, Alzheimer's, diabetes, and more. This is also one focus of the Unity Agenda for the Nation.

The literal meaning of the utterance is that President Biden, with ARPA-H, will improve the health outcomes for the community. It includes several goals to solve the health problems such as cancers, Alzheimer, diabetes, and more.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected that ARPA-H's targets would be achieved as soon as possible to improve the quality of America's health care in the public facilities through partnership via PIA that will make transition resources available throughout the entire program life cycle.

"The American Rescue Plan gave schools money to hire teachers and help students make up for lost learning." (29)

Biden continued this plan in the data sample (29) with the American Rescue Plan. According to his states, Biden will provide extra money for schools to hire

competent teachers and help students make up for lost learning during the COVID-19 pandemic before.

The data sample (29) belonged to promise acts. The speaker would do his utterance while the utterance was delivered to society. From the context, President Biden was talking about the American Rescue Plan is a \$1.9 trillion economic relief package that was signed into law by President Joe Biden in March 2021. The plan includes significant funding for education, with \$130 billion earmarked specifically for K-12 schools across the United States. This funding is aimed at helping schools reopen safely and recover from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on students, teachers, and staff.

The literal meaning of President Biden's utterance is the American Rescue Plan is intended to support education includes: Addressing learning loss, supporting mental health, improving school facilities, and supporting special education.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected that the plan would provide resources to schools to help students catch up on lost learning time due to the pandemic, including tutoring, after-school programs, and summer enrichment programs. Then, the plan provides resources to schools to help students and staff cope with the mental health challenges of the pandemic, including counseling, trauma-informed care training, and partnerships with mental health professionals. It also provides resources to schools to improve ventilation systems, upgrade technology infrastructure, and maintain clean and safe school environments. Finally, the plan includes funding to support students with

disabilities and their families, including resources to improve access to assistive technology, specialized instruction, and other support services.

“Medicare is going to set higher standards for nursing homes and make sure your loved ones get the care they deserve and expect.” (30)

“We’ll also cut costs and keep the economy going strong by giving workers a fair shot, provide more training and apprenticeships, hire them based on their skills not degrees.” (31)

Based on the data samples (30) and (31), Biden stated about Medicare for nursing standards, training, and worker apprenticeships. Biden promised that the nursing home standards would be set higher to fulfilled the community's desire and promised plenty of vaccines would be ready when it is done. He also promised that the government would provide more training and apprenticeships for workers to give them supports to cut costs and keep the economy strong by hiring workers based on their skills, not degrees.

According to a Medicare Plans article in 2022, a nursing home is a facility where people reside on a short or long-term basis to receive skilled or custodial around-the-clock care. Nursing homes must be licensed to operate in their state. The Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) must also certify nursing homes. Nursing home room and board rates vary from state to state and are an expensive alternative to other levels of care at home or in an independent or assisted living facility.

Based on The Forum's Jobs of Tomorrow report, the future of work will not only be about hard skills but holistic job skills. Regarding skills, employers look for more than just task-oriented or technical skills. Companies want people with an eye for detail, creative problem-solving skills, a collaborative mindset and the

ability to deal with ambiguity and complexity. These, too, can be learnt, often through apprenticeship programmes.

The data samples (30) and (31) were categorized as promise act of type. From this context, nursing homes across the United States are experiencing a shortage of trained workers to provide high-quality care for their clients. The demand for nursing homes is increasing with the aging population, and worker apprenticeships can provide the much-needed solution to the shortage of trained and skilled workers. Workers' apprenticeships can help nursing homes retain workers by offering them training and development opportunities. By providing training and development opportunities, nursing homes can help their workers to progress in their careers and gain new skills that can help them provide better care to their clients. Finally, worker apprenticeships can help nursing homes to save money by providing an affordable way to train workers. Nursing homes can train their staff by offering apprenticeships, saving them money on recruitment and training costs.

The literal meaning of President Biden's utterances is that he wants to provide training and development opportunities; nursing homes can help their workers progress in their careers and gain new skills to help them provide better care to their clients. Moreover, not only for nursing homes, Biden expected all workers to participate in training and development opportunities.

The pragmatic effect of Biden's utterances is that Nursing homes are essential for the elderly population, and worker apprenticeships are critical for nursing homes to attract and retain skilled workers. With more trained workers,

President Biden expected nursing homes and other workers would provide better care for their clients, leading to higher satisfaction rates and better business performance. Workers' apprenticeships can provide a win-win situation for the nursing homes and the workers, offering a stable and rewarding career path for those who want to work in the health or business sectors.

“It’s time to strengthen privacy protections, ban targeted advertising to children, demand tech companies stop collecting personal data on our children.” (32)

Based on the data sample above (32), it discussed about children's right to privacy. Biden ordered to give privacy protections for children by banning targeted advertising to children and stopping collecting personal data on children.

The data sample (32) categorized as a promise act—the speaker's intentions towards companies that used advertising to children. Advertising laws have tight guidelines to guard children (and young people) against potentially deceptive, damaging, or offensive content. This is because kids are less likely than adults to be able to comprehend and interpret commercial messaging on ads. Also more likely to harm children are "inappropriate, scary, or offensive images". The following advertising regulations as an example: 1) Prohibit advertisements from showing children in unsafe situations or inciting them to engage in risky behaviour. 2) Prevent commercials from undermining parental authority or putting unfair pressure on children to purchase products.

The literal meaning of this utterance is that President Biden directly ordered some companies to stop the advertisements targeted at children because they can be harmful, inappropriate and offensive to children who watched them.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected all companies to take this problem seriously and stop targeting advertising to children and collecting personal data from children.

“And let’s get all Americans the mental health services they need. More people they can turn to for help, and full parity between physical and mental health care.” (33)

By referring to the data sample above (33), it was produced by President Biden in the Medicare Health part of his states. According to Sari et al. (2020), the medical team is the group that needs the most attention during this global pandemic because they are in charge of caring for Covid-19 victims and are working to address the situation on a worldwide scale. They need support from society.

The data sample (33) categorized as a promise act. From the context, it was about mental health for all American and full parity between physical and mental health care. Because today’s conditions are not going to be okay without their participation in helping the victim of Covid-19, we need to take self-protection by our self not only come from public health. Thus, the leader must clearly state that everyone would be safe and sound.

The literal meaning of this utterance is that President Biden will provide Americans with mental health services and full parity between physical and psychological health. It has intentions by the speaker of what he will do in the future. Purposely, Biden will not only focus on mental health care but also focuses on physical health care.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected the community to calm down and believe in him. He hopes that for the following

challenges like another problematic situation the societies can still survive because what they face right now are only another new challenge from another situation.

“Fourth, we will continue vaccinating the world.” (34)

Based on the data sample (34) produced by President Biden on the healthcare part. In his datum, he promised that America would continue vaccinating the world. In this context, he mentioned some data that America had sent 475 million vaccine doses to 112 countries; he recalls that this attempt has been made more than any other nation, which is true according to the data.

The data sample (34) categorized as a promise act. From the context, it was clear that Biden promised to continue vaccinating the world. Global health experts have said that poorer countries need at least 5 billion to 6 billion doses to help protect them against the coronavirus amid the ongoing pandemic. Covax was created last year to ensure that Covid-19 vaccines are made available worldwide, with richer countries subsidizing costs for poorer nations. Covax is run by several international organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Children's Charity, or called UNICEF.

The literal meaning of President Biden's utterance is the COVAX, backed by the World Health Organization and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, has delivered more than a billion doses to 144 countries and aims to achieve 70% COVID-19 immunization coverage by mid-2022. According to WHO, the United States of America, from 3 January 2020 to 11:02 am CEST, 6 April 2023, 102,873,924 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 1,118,800 deaths reported to WHO. As of 30 March 2023, 666,193,352 vaccine doses have been administered.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that the scheme hopes to distribute enough vaccines to protect at least 20% of the population in 92 low- or medium-income countries, starting with healthcare workers and the most vulnerable groups.

“As I said last year, especially to our younger transgender Americans, I will always have your back as your President, so you can be yourself and reach your God-given potential.” (35)

Based on the data sample (35), President Biden talked about his support towards the American transgender; in these extracts, he said they could be themselves and reach their God-given potential, which makes this utterance clear that Biden fully supports the transgender and promised to help them. Besides he also mentioned the violence against women act.

The data sample (35) categorized as promise act of type. From this context, we know that transgender individuals have been subjected to gender-based oppression for centuries. American transgender individuals have experienced discrimination, harassment, and violence, particularly in the form of hate crimes, physical and emotional abuse, social isolation, and economic disadvantage.

The literal meaning of President Biden’s utterances is that he was trying to address the issue of transgender act by implementing legislation that specifically addresses violence against transgender. This includes hate crime laws and other policies that protect transgender individuals from discrimination and violence. In addition to legislation, education and awareness are also crucial in addressing this issue. This includes educating ourselves about the experiences of transgender individuals and the complexities of their identities.

The pragmatic effect of the utterances is that President Biden expected all communities, as a society, to acknowledge the experiences and struggles of American transgender individuals and the violence they face, particularly violence against transgender community. All communities must continue to educate themselves and actively work towards creating a safe and inclusive environment for transgender.

4.1.2. Commit

In Husain et al. (2020) study, commit act of type refers to an action or implementation of a prior statement in the context of a commissive speech act. The word "commit" can also mean to behave in a way that upholds and demonstrates loyalty to a made-up statement. By committing, a person demonstrates that he is accountable for his words and will keep them followed by some specific thing that can bind the promise. It was found that President Joe Biden produced a commissive speech act of commit in his speech. The data occurred when the speaker committed to solving problems, taking action, and showing intent as present in the data (36-51).

“We are choking off Russia’s access to technology that will sap its economic strength and weaken its military for years to come” (36)

Based on the data sample (36), Biden's plan to prevent Russia from accessing technology will undermine that country's military and economic might for years. Its serious goal was to stop Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

The data sample (36) was categorized as a commit act. The speaker should intend to act in the future, and the addressee should want him to do

what he promises. Biden did commit to doing what he said in the utterance, going by the context. He convinces the populace subtly that blocking Russia's access to technology is the only way to prevent an invasion. Because Russia's military is far more sophisticated than America's, Biden understood that defeating Russia on the battlefield is impossible.

The literal meaning of President Biden's statement is that he promised to address the issue by making Russia's military less technologically and economically capable. Chip restrictions would hurt Russia less immediately, according to Wired.com. An outright ban might be less harmful to US, European, and Japanese chipmakers. The World Semiconductor Trade Statistics (WSTS) group estimates that fewer than 0.1 per cent of the world's chip purchases come from Russia.

The utterance's pragmatic effect is that President Biden foresaw the community's readiness to accept what he said and what he anticipated happening. Everyone who heard that may stop fretting about the situation because the nation would stand behind him. Additionally, Biden wants everyone in the neighbourhood to understand how important they are to him and how they can work with him to continue safeguarding all Americans.

“Together with our allies we are providing support to the Ukrainians in their fight for freedom; Military assistance, Economic assistance, Humanitarian assistance.” (37)

“We are giving more than \$1 Billion in direct assistance to Ukraine.” (38)

“And we will continue to aid the Ukrainian people as they defend their country and to help ease their suffering.” (39)

By referring to the data sample above (37-39), the data were categorized as commit acts type. Biden's mission to help the Ukrainians for freedom was expressed in these utterances. Biden pledged to offer military, economic, and humanitarian assistance.

Based on data sample (37), Biden committed to helping Ukraine fully in its struggle for freedom from Russia. The Biden administration and the U.S. Congress have provided Ukraine with more than \$75 billion in aid since the war started, including financial, military, and humanitarian help. Although most of the resource has been tied to the military, the historical numbers aid a wide range of Ukrainian individuals and institutions, including refugees, law enforcement, and independent radio broadcasters. Numerous other nations, including most of those that make up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union, give Ukraine sizable amounts of aid. He implies that America will support the Ukrainian people's wishes and that they will not battle Russia.

Based on the data sample (38), it was also one of the plans by Biden to assist Ukrainians. It was evident that America had just given money to Ukraine. According to the U.S. Department of Defense, the United States is working with Allies and partners to support Ukraine in its battle for sovereignty and freedom. Since Russia's unjustified attack began on February 24, 2022, the U.S. has given Ukraine billions of dollars in security aid. According to a Masters & Merrow (2023) article, from January 24, 2022, and January 15, 2023, the United States sent Ukraine \$76.8 billion in bilateral aid.

Based on the data sample (39), Biden will keep providing medical equipment to Ukrainians. His goal was to lessen their suffering and misery as they

fought Russia. A large portion of the aid has gone toward giving Ukrainian leaders the weapons systems, instruction, and intelligence they need to defend against Russia, which has one of the most powerful militaries in the world. According to many Western experts, the United States and its allies' military support was crucial to Ukraine's defence and counteroffensive against Russia. Leaders in the United States and its allies view Russia's invasion as a brutal and unlawful war of aggression on the border of NATO that, if successful, would subjugate millions of Ukrainians, support Russian President Vladimir Putin's revanchist objectives, and invite similar charge from other rival powers, particularly China.

President Biden's comments had two literal meanings. First, he talks about American support for Ukraine's struggle for independence. He clarified that America is providing Ukraine more than \$1 billion to lessen its suffering. Second, Biden pledged to continue providing the Ukrainian people with aid, including all necessary medications, medical equipment, and military supplies for Ukraine.

The utterances' pragmatic effects are as follows: first, Biden wants the community to believe in him and the Ukrainian people to tackle the crisis. He anticipated that everyone in Ukraine would cease worrying about a lack of military, economy, and humanitarian aid resources because America would provide unwavering assistance. Second, Biden anticipated that the Ukrainians would no longer be concerned about their financial situation. Additionally, he expected that the American community would help Ukrainians. Based on the cheers that everyone in the congress offered, everyone agreed with the decision. Third, President Biden anticipated that the Ukrainian people would not be concerned that they would run out of medical supplies during their war for independence. Additionally, he

expected all Ukrainians to continue fighting without quitting and persuaded them to move on.

“And I’m taking robust action to make sure the pain of our sanctions is targeted at Russia’s economy. And I will use every tool at our disposal to protect American businesses and consumers.” (40)

Based on the data sample (40), Biden committed to weakening Russia’s economy and taking action to protect all American people, as it seems Russia’s military is targeting them. One of the key factors contributing to America's success in weakening Russia's economy is the imposition of economic sanctions. In response to Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 and its role in the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, the United States, along with its European Union allies, imposed a range of economic and financial sanctions on Russia. These included restrictions on trade, investment, and financial transactions, as well as asset freezes and travel bans on key Russian officials. This is the America’s target to cornered the Russia’s economy.

Based on the data sample (40), it was categorized as a commit act. From the utterances, Biden commits to ensuring the pain will be returned to Russia’s economy. Through his commitment, there would be an act in the future. In this context, the speaker would do his utterance while the utterance was delivered to society. This commitment will be done by weakening Russia's economy can be attributed to the strategic use of economic sanctions, international organizations, its energy policy and its soft power. This not only harms Russia, but it also sets a precedent for the use of soft power and economic sanctions in international

relations. It is vital that such measures are used judiciously and responsibly, with the ultimate goal being to promote peace and prosperity among nations.

The literal meaning of the utterances is that Biden showed sympathy for the Ukrainians and wanted to avenge what the country that had colonized this nation had done.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is President Biden expected the community finally feels safe and not worry about things. The district would not do anything of the statement except they only believe in him.

“America will lead that effort, releasing 30 Million barrels from our own Strategic Petroleum Reserve. And we stand ready to do more if necessary, unified with our allies.” (41)

The data sample above (41) shows Biden's actions in the future. He recognized that America and its allies would struggle with oil in the winter. That is why he committed to his plan to release oils to help blunt gas prices at home and control Russia's economy by doing this action since America has cut down its oil import from Russia and Saudi Arabia.

Based on the data sample (41), it was categorized as a commit act. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), the world's largest stockpile of emergency crude oil, claims that it was mainly created to lessen the effects of disruptions in the supply of petroleum products and to fulfil American commitments under the international energy policy. The government-owned oil reserves are kept at four locations along the Gulf of Mexico coast in substantial salt caverns below the earth. The SPR's immense size (authorized storage capacity of 714 million barrels) makes it a robust foreign policy tool and a considerable impediment to oil import cuts.

When the President determines that a sale is necessary under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) terms, SPR oil is sold in a competitive market. There have only been three instances of such circumstances, the most recent of which was in June 2011, when the President ordered the sale of 30 million barrels of crude oil to balance supply shortages brought on by conflict in Libya. The United States cooperated with its allies in the International Energy Agency (IEA) during this severe energy supply disruption. IEA nations released sixty million barrels of oil as a whole.

The literal meaning of the utterance is that President Biden directly mentioned the problem that America faced in the status quo was the overpriced gas in America and some other countries. Biden and other countries then offered a solution to release 30 million barrels of oil from reserves in the future. Biden also stated they would increase the fats more if the situation worsened.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is President Biden expected the community is entrusting this matter to the nation and its allies. This also warns the world that this huge program will change the economic conditions for America and their allies. He also hopes that the blunt gas prices will slightly reduce at the end of the day.

“First, beat the opioid epidemic. There is so much we can do. Increase funding for prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and recovery.” (42)

“Get rid of outdated rules that stop doctors from prescribing treatments. And stop the flow of illicit drugs by working with state and local law enforcement to go after traffickers.” (43)

“If you’re suffering from addiction, know you are not alone. I believe in recovery, and I celebrate the 23 million Americans in recovery.” (44)

“Second, let’s take on mental health. Especially among our children, whose lives and education have been turned upside down.” (45)

“We’re leaving no one behind or ignoring anyone’s needs as we move forward.” (46)

By referring to the data samples above (42-46), the utterances were about the Unity Agenda for the Nation that Biden proposed in his states. Biden mentioned four plans in the health field; he stated that America would be committed to helping Americans to face their health problems.

Based on the data sample (42), Biden mentioned the restlessness of the opioid pandemic that has plagued America for so long. Biden offered his first plan to handle the opioid epidemic. The program will increase funding, treatment, harm reduction, and recovery. The purpose is to reduce the number of infected illnesses statistically.

Based on the data sample (43), Biden gave clear information about some rules prohibiting doctors from prescribing treatments. Biden thinks that it will reduce effectiveness in working in the health department. Biden ordered to omit the regulations. He also called the stop the flow of illicit drugs to handle the roots of the problem, which is traffickers. The government will work with local and state law enforcement to go after those traffickers.

Based on the data sample (44), Biden continued his plan to focus on drug addictions. From this context, He proposes the idea of recovery to improve the number of Americans who have recovered from drug addictions. He invites individuals who are already addicted to drugs to have treatment provided by the government. He believed in recovery rather than reducing addiction rates.

Based on the data sample (45), Biden moved the topic to mental health. From this context, he is concerned with children who have turned upside down in life. Children who have several problems in their life, such as child abuse, psychosocial distress and poor mental health after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on the data sample (46), Biden guarantees that no one will not be left behind, which refers to all the patients that are still struggling to be cured and all American, with no exceptions. He also promises that everyone will get the same treatment on the progress.

The data samples (42-46) belonged to commit acts. The speaker would do his utterance while the utterance was delivered to society. From the context, Biden's plans focused on children with mental illness caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and those with drug addictions. The American Psychiatric Association defines opioids as natural, partially synthetic, or synthetic substances that interact with opioid receptors in the body and brain to lessen the feeling of pain. In addition to causing drowsiness, confusion, euphoria, nausea, and constipation, opioids also reduce the experience of pain. They can slow respiration at high doses, which can be fatal. According to preliminary data, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) predicts that more than 108,000 drug overdose deaths occurred over the 12-month period ending in April 2022. Opioids accounted for about 75% of all drug overdose deaths in 2020, even though many different substances were included in the report. By June 2021, synthetic opioids were thought to be responsible for 65% of all drug overdose deaths and 87% of opioid deaths.

The literal meaning of these utterances is that there would be an act in the future if President Biden committed to doing these several commitments. It showed that Biden's intentions in his utterances were to handle the problems in the health aspect.

The pragmatic effect of these utterances is even though this pandemic seems rampant and has become commonplace. President Biden expected all communities to pay more attention because this pandemic is very damaging to the country, especially for America's young generations. Biden also expected the community to trust his plans and follow the rules and regulations. He hopes the community can work together to improve America's mental health and drug addiction problems. He also expected that all children would get their needs in school since he promised them extra money for schools to hire competent teachers and help students make up for their lost learning because of the COVID-19 pandemic. He also expected that all the drug addiction patients would recover as soon as possible, and the number of recovered would also increase. Biden wants the hearer to believe in him, and the ARP team and that there is no need to worry about what happened; he wants the hearer to take care of their body from now on.

“But I’m committed to finding out everything we can. Every Administration says they’ll do it, but we are actually doing it.” (47)

Based on the data sample (47), Biden committed to seeking solutions for everything. The utterance was delivered after Biden mentioned the problem of U.S. soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan that faced many dangers; one was stationed at bases and breathing in toxic smoke from "burn pits" that incinerated wastes of war—

medical and hazard material, jet fuel, and more. It was presumed to cause those soldiers headaches, numbness, and dizziness after their return from the war.

The data sample (47) was categorized as a commit act. The word "committed" is evidence of the commissive speech act of commit. It had a severe purpose in solving problems in future action. The committed action is that Biden pledged that they would find out the cause of the disease and he assured that the administrations actually doing what they promised to do.

The literal meaning of this utterance is President Biden committing to find out why many soldiers got sick after returning home from the war in Iraq and Afghanistan. It presumed that it was cancer that would put them in a flag-draped coffin, as Biden stated.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden needs people's strength to work together to make this come through, as he said "we" in his statement. It indicates that everyone, not exceptions must help each other to go through the problems.

“Our goal is to cut the cancer death rate by at least 50% over the next 25 years, turn more cancers from death sentences into treatable diseases.” (48)

“More support for patients and families.” (49)

By referring to the data samples above (48) and (49), Biden mentioned his mission to cut the cancer death rate over the next 25 years. The data (48) and (49) were categorized as commit acts type. He commits to turning the cancers from death sentences into treatable diseases. According to a New York Times News article, the

president wants to relaunch cancer "Moonshot" program, although scientists questioned whether it could significantly lower the death rate.

The literal meaning of the utterances is that President Biden expressively delivered his utterances to comfort patients or soldiers that came home from Iraq and Afghanistan to not worried anymore about their diseases (cancers).

The pragmatic effect of the utterances is that President Biden expected the community to be stronger and better days. He believed that one day later, cancer would be turned into a treatable disease. But despite the grand ambitions of the Moonshot, cancer experts expressed doubt that it would be possible to so profoundly reduce the age-adjusted death rate, which accounts for expectations that older people are more likely to grow ill and die.

“And soon, we’ll strengthen the Violence Against Women Act that I first wrote three decades ago. It is important for us to show the nation that we can come together and do big things.” (50)

Based on the data sample (50), President Biden talked about his support towards the American transgender; in these extracts, he said they could be themselves and reach their God-given potential, which makes this utterance clear that Biden fully supports the transgender and promised to help them. Besides he also mentioned the violence against women act.

The data sample (50) was categorized as commit act of type. From this context, we know that American women individuals and all around the world have experienced discrimination, harassment, and violence, particularly in the form of hate crimes, physical and emotional abuse, social isolation, and economic disadvantage. Furthermore, the issue of violence against women is not unique to

cisgender women. Transgender women, in particular, are also disproportionately affected by violence. This is in part because transgender women are not consistently recognized as being women, thereby placing them at a higher risk for violence.

The literal meaning of President Biden's utterances is that he was trying to address the issue of violence against women act by implementing legislation that specifically addresses this current issue. This includes the violence against women at workplace, public places, public transportations and so on. In addition to legislation, education and awareness are also crucial in addressing this issue. This includes educating ourselves about the experiences of women individuals and the complexities of their life and behaviour. The government should also work to improve access to resources and support for individuals who have experienced violence, discrimination, and sexual harassment.

The pragmatic effect of the utterances is that President Biden expected all communities to acknowledge the experiences and struggles of American women individuals and the violence against women. All communities must continue to educate themselves and actively work towards creating a safe and inclusive environment for women.

“And I will keep doing everything in my power to crack down on gun trafficking and ghost guns you can buy online and make at home—they have no serial numbers and can't be traced.” (51)

Based on the data sample above (51), Biden produced it that focused on gun trafficking and online ghost guns. It was about the dangers of ghost guns. New York Times News reported that one of the actions taken by President Biden to curb gun violence was to crack down on the proliferation of firearms assembled from kits

that do not have serial numbers. "I want to see these kits treated as firearms under the Gun Control Act," Mr. Biden said. According to a report by Everytown for Gun Safety, a gun violence prevention organization, an AR-15 build kit costs as low as \$345. It's easy and relatively inexpensive.

The data sample (51) was categorized as a commit act. From this context, Biden intended to ban the ghost guns that everyone can afford easily at online stores. He will start the crackdown by shutting down those online stores and investigating whether the products have serial numbers. This solution can provide the team efficiency while working on it. It is easy to detect because those products cannot be tracked.

The literal meaning of this utterance is President Biden wanted to ban the online store products of ghost guns. He tried to shut down the store by investigating the products' serial numbers.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected the community to work with the government and law enforcement to handle the ghost gun issues because it has become a significant threat to the country. According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, or A.T.F., law enforcement recovered about 10,000 ghost guns in 2019. In cities, those numbers are rising at what the authorities say is an alarming rate every year. Proponents of stricter gun laws have been pushing for action on ghost guns to address the growing problem before it becomes a full-blown catastrophe.

4.1.3. Guarantee

In the act of guarantee, according to Husain et al. (2020), a guarantee type of commissive act can be interpreted as a speech act that assures or guarantees that something will occur or be accomplished in a given situation. It was found that guarantee was used in a great belief in the issue. Sometimes, it was followed by consequences related to the issue. This kind of act occurred when the speaker was stating in some part of infrastructure, health, and gun traffickers. The utterances were presented in data (52-56).

“It won’t look like much, but if you stop and look closely, you’ll see a “Field of dreams,” the ground on which America’s future will be built.”
(52)

Based on the data sample above (52), the utterance was produced when Biden stated ample opportunity for America to build new infrastructures, as he recalls, "the field of dreams". This place will then be the foundation to build America in the future.

The data sample (52) was a guaranteed act. From the context, it is clear that Biden will certainly achieve things in the future. It found that he guaranteed this great plan called "the field of dreams" would not be disappointing. As he stated in his utterance, he tried to convince the community, *"It won't look like much, but if you stop and look closely"*. In addition, the speaker added a cause-effect statement. Biden guaranteed that this program would be essential in building a future America. It had a purpose that the infrastructure would provide a lot of things in the future.

The literal meaning of the utterance is President Biden will provide the solutions in the health aspect. He also wants society to keep taking care of their life, even if financial conditions become the main problem, but he hopes that this condition affects their life only for a short time.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is President Biden expected society to be no longer worried and suffer because of the impact of this global pandemic.

“And on testing, we have made hundreds of millions of tests available for you to order for free.” (53)

“Even if you already ordered free tests tonight, I am announcing that you can order more from covidtests.gov starting next week.” (54)

“If necessary, we’ll be able to deploy new vaccines within 100 days instead of many more months or years.” (55)

By referring to the data samples above (53-55). President Biden produced the utterances in his healthcare part of the speech. Biden mentioned the availability of millions of tests for free for all communities. He also said how to visit and register for the test via a website, namely covidtests.gov, that everyone can explore on their gadgets.

Based on the data (53), it was produced after Biden mentioned the “test to treat” program that will be held in the future. The Test to Treat initiative aims to help people quickly access lifesaving treatments for COVID-19 at little to no cost. The Test to Treat industry is available at thousands of locations nationwide, including pharmacy-based clinics, federally-funded health centres, long-term care facilities, and community-based sites.

Based on the data sample (54), Biden produced it to answer the problems of people who are afraid to try the test because of the limitations, for instance. He mentioned that everyone that has already ordered a trial could take it for the second or third time as long as they registered on the covidtest.gov official website.

Based on the data sample (55), Biden claimed that the government was able to provide new vaccines as soon as possible. He reassured the community that the

government's comprehensive preparation could back up the number of vaccines immediately; it would not take so long, according to his utterance.

The data samples (53-55) were categorized as guarantee acts type. From this context, President Biden guaranteed that all Americans have the same treatment and that all will be taken care of through the "test to treat" program. They will not ignore behind, as he stated in his extract.

The literal meaning of the utterances is that President Biden pledged to all communities that the government will maintain everyone's health, especially those still struggling in the healing process.

The pragmatic effect of the utterances is that President Biden expected the community to keep calm and face their health problems together. Biden expected that all Americans would continue to move forward without leaving anyone behind and help each other so that everyone would not panic.

"I ask Democrats and Republicans alike: Pass my budget and keep our neighbourhoods safe." (56)

Based on the data sample above (56), President Biden ordered the officials to pass the money to him. He guaranteed that everything would be under his control after he got the money.

The data sample (56) was categorized as a guarantee act. The way Biden delivered the datum was clear that he guaranteed the Agenda. On the other hand, he used commissive and directive masks to ensure and order the Agenda to do what he wanted.

The literal meaning of this utterance is that President Biden directly asks the Agenda that he wants the money to keep protecting all allies to be safe. He guaranteed all communities to be safe if the Agenda was willing to provide him with the money.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected the Officials to give the money for the success of Biden's mission to protect all allies. He also hopes that the Democrats and Republicans also agree with this initiative.

4.1.4. Offer

Husain et al. (2020) said that offer is regarded as a common word in everyday usage of language to present something to be accepted or refused. The goal of an offer is to result in a normative commitment from the party making the offer. Therefore, the offer must include an aspiration that has the potential to bind and shape the actions of the offer's receiver. Offer commissive act was found that produced by President Joe Biden in his states. This study revealed that there was a datum containing offer utterance in the event as present in data (57-60).

“Up to eight state-of-the-art factories in one place. 10,000 new good-paying jobs” (57).

By referring to the data sample above (57), the speaker not directly produced the word "offer", which means it had an implicit meaning of future action. Biden stated some points of his plans for future actions. Specifically, Biden noted that he would build an infrastructure that would provide 10.000 new job vacancies for the American people.

The data sample (57) was categorized as an offer act. It is one of President Biden's missions that he will achieve in the future. From this context, he offered optimism in the future about opening new job vacancies for thousands of applicants. The purpose was to stimulate audiences to believe in him as the current US President and bring back his people's trust. Even though most of the audiences, precisely society, cannot easily give faith in him anymore.

The literal meaning of this utterance is that President Biden committed to doing certain future acts to build up eight state-of-the-art factories concentrated in one place.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected all communities to wait patiently for the program and believe they have enormous opportunities to have better jobs in the future. He also predicted that this program would be one of the programs that would reduce the problem of job shortages caused after the post-covid19 pandemic.

“Some of the most sophisticated manufacturing in the world to make computer chips the size of a fingertip that power the world and our everyday lives” (58).

Based on the data sample above (58), it was produced after President Biden mentioned that America would build eight state-of-the-art factories in one place. The infrastructure provided 10,000 new good-paying jobs for society.

The data sample (58) was categorized as an offer act. It has a severe purpose for Biden's plans to advance the country's technology. From the context, Biden explained how awesome the manufacturing would achieve. This could convince people that it was the best decision to face the current problem. He claimed that this

innovation would lead America's technology to be more advanced and efficient once this manufacturing implied. He also mentions that technology would make everything and everyday life easier for Americans.

The literal meaning of this utterance is that President Biden wanted the officials to give him full support to make this plan come true. The speaker also wanted the community to take part in his plan, as he mentioned that "to make computer chips the size of a fingertip that power the world and our everyday lives", which means this will provide the community with a lot of help for their everyday life.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden needed a justification and help from the Union to support this program to come true. He expected people to agree and follow the term and policy when this program had already been launched.

“If you’re immunocompromised or have some other vulnerability, we have treatments and free high-quality masks” (59).

By referring to the data sample above (59), Biden stated about covid-19 recovery in the healthcare part of the speech. The Biden-Harris Administration began a nationwide Test to Treat campaign in March 2022 to facilitate prompt access to COVID-19 life-saving medicines at little to no cost. Thousands of locations nationwide, including pharmacy-based clinics, federally funded health centres, long-term care homes, and community-based sites, provide the Test to Treat initiative. The program was expanded in May 2022 to include Test to Treat facilities

funded by the government and serving vulnerable areas. Some of the biggest pharmacy chains in the country are partners with Test to Treat.

The data sample (59) was categorized as an offer act. From this context, Biden proposed the “Test to Treat” program to help everyone with no exception that they will get tested at a pharmacy. The purpose is to persuade them that the government is trying to provide the best possible service to the community. Biden clearly stated that everyone could have equal treatment and nothing left behind.

The literal meaning of this utterance is that President Biden offers a solution that the pharmacies also have the proper treatment for those who have immunocompromised or have other vulnerabilities. He also mentioned they will directly receive antiviral pills on the spot at no cost if they are positive.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected the community not to worry about limitations to deal with their vulnerability because they have the proper treatment for a specific disease. He expected the community to feel safe and sound during their healing periods.

“So tonight I’m offering a Unity Agenda for the Nation. Four big things we can do together” (60)

Based on the data sample above (60), President Biden opened a new topic for his speech. He offered four plans to make America better. Based on its meaning, Biden said “offer” to clarify that he was offering solutions to the agenda.

The data sample (60) was categorized as an offer act. From the context, Biden knew precisely what America should do to face the economic problems and

had an idea to improve this country to be just. He offered plans to persuade Americans to face financial issues confidently.

The literal meaning of this utterance is that President Biden was offering his plans to the agenda to make America better.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected the Officials to listen to each plan that Biden mentioned. He also hoped for the community to pay attention to his states and Congress to understand more about the upcoming projects he would provide.

4.1.5. Bet

Husain et al. (2020) explained that a bet type of act is an expression of a person's opinion or prediction about a future outcome or event. Bet also can be interpreted as an arrangement to risk money. It was found that a bet was used when the speaker had power at stake. The utterances were presented in data (61) & (62).

“When the history of this era is written Putin’s war on Ukraine will have left Russia weaker and the rest of the world stronger.” (61)

By referring to the data sample above (61), Biden produced it at the end of the conflict in Ukraine section. After he mentioned the utterance, he empathized with the fallen victims' families. He assured the community that even though there would be a possible chance of engaging in a war with Russia.

The data sample (61) was categorized as a bet act. From this context, Biden intended to reassure all Ukrainians that America controls everything. As he said in the extract, "Putin's war on Ukraine will have left Russia weaker and the rest of the world stronger". As Biden mentioned directly in the datum, President Biden

declared that this conflict was all caused by Putin. He had power at stake, position and reputation. Both forces became a bet to improve Ukraine and corner Russia. In this case, he fought something by entrusting his position as president.

The literal meaning of this utterance is that President Biden was trying to comfort all Ukrainians that everything would be okay. He bet that Russia would be the one who put in disadvantages for this conflict.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected all Ukrainians to remain calm and not need to worry about things. He also hopes that all Ukrainians forge a deep bond that connects our two nations; we stand with you. Biden also expected that it would strengthen the will of Ukrainians to fight for their freedom.

“And, if Congress provides the funds we need, we’ll have new stockpiles of tests, masks, and pills ready if needed.” (62)

Based on the data sample above (62), President Biden reassured the community that the thorough government’s preparation could back up the number of vaccines immediately; it would not take so long, according to his utterance. Thus, in this data (62), Biden purposely told Congress to hand him the money.

The data sample (62) was categorized as a bet act. From this context, the way Biden defied Congress to hand him some money to provide the things he promised will be provided soon as possible. He challenges himself to take care of it quickly and precisely.

The literal meaning of this utterance is that President Biden bet that if he had the money, everything would be provided, such as new stockpiles of tests, masks, and pills.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected the officials to give him the funds since he needs the money to accomplish his promise to provide all needs of treatments and medical tools for all community.

4.1.6. Threat

Based on Husain et al. (2020), the threat type of act is an act in which a speaker warns another person that if they do not do something, they will do something terrible or harmful to them in the future. It is found that the threat was used as a warning act to the addressee. This data occurred when the speaker was going too extreme on his policy. All the data were presented in data (63).

“When we use taxpayer dollars to rebuild America – we are going to Buy American: buy American products to support American jobs.” (63)

By referring to the data sample above (63), Biden warned all American to start using American products to support American jobs. As part of President Biden administration's initiatives to strengthen the nation's manufacturing sector, President Joe Biden issued an executive order on Monday to enforce current United States government "Buy American" laws and close loopholes. The directive will instruct agencies to raise the threshold and the price preferences for domestic goods to reduce the \$600 billion the US government spends on federal contracts. According to the White House, it would also establish a central evaluation of

prospective Buy American waivers and oversee a cross-agency examination of all domestic preferences.

The data sample (63) was categorized as a threat act. From the context, Biden used threat type of acts pointing to all Americans as a warning to buy and use all American products to support American jobs, economic growth and infrastructure.

The literal meaning of this utterance is that President Biden was talking about rebuilding America after the pandemic in all aspects. He believed that America should focus on the economy first. Biden has already proposed to support the missions in economic sectors such as providing job vacancies, rebuilding infrastructure, and so on. He demands all American help him by using and supporting their products.

The pragmatic effect of this utterance is that President Biden expected the community to use America's products with no exceptions. He prohibits his people from buying and using other products from other countries. He expected all community to follow his instructions because it would ruin his mission to rebuild America.

4.2. Discussion

The data findings indicate that six functions of the direct commissive act proposed by Searle were performed by President Joe Biden namely; promise, commit, guarantee, offer, bet, and threat. Each of the findings of the direct commissive act is discussed in the following analysis.

To begin with, the preponderance of direct commissive speech acts is indicative of the main themes of the researched address to Congress in each case.

President Joe Biden has used direct commission speech acts to express his point of view about issues and challenges that the United States faced at the time in particular and in the global context generally, knowing that they accurately reflect the state of affairs as perceived by the speaker. The president was able to inform the congress participants of the true nature of his presentation to the entire globe by using this category of speech acts. Shedding light on the pressing issues the US is currently dealing with, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare, climate change, social justice, and other issues for which there is no statistical data.

Politicians are prone to lying on such occasions, but Joe Biden is probably not doing so here. However, some analysts claim that parts of his statements lacked strong evidence. He likes to inform the attendees of the joint sessions of Congress of the true main challenges that are currently being faced to take significant action against its negative trends by advocating some of his strategies to tackle such concerns. As a result, the felicity content condition—which demands that the locutions' or utterances' content be appropriate—is satisfied. Therefore, whatever has been said about the American president's speech is partially accurate and partially trustworthy.

The concluding remarks made by President Joe Biden addressed Congress at the joint session essentially intended to highlight the conference's tangible accomplishments in terms of resolving the issues that the United States was currently facing at the time. This study has mostly used commissive speech acts, in this perspective. According to the hypothesis, commissive acts speak about future actions that the speaker plans to take. Indeed, by inviting leaders from more than 100 governments along with activists, trade unionists, and other members of civil

society, premier experts and researchers, as well as representatives from the business community to the joint sessions of Congress, the commissive speech acts of the examined remarks have been used to reveal or lay bare the plans Biden has in mind for the re-establishment for a better America (Baby et al., 2020). Biden wants the meetings to be a time when important choices are made to counter the current dangers to the United States (Yusanti et al, 2022). All these tangible accomplishments, according to Yokossi (2020), assure that Joe Biden will carry out the ideas that led to the summit's organizing. Consequently, the happy sincerity conditions are then met. These favorable circumstances enable us to state that Joe Biden and the session participants will carry out all the plans and decisions made there as recorded in the cooperative speech actions in the analyzed remarks. With the efforts of American President Joe Biden, the summit's participating nations and the entire world can anticipate living in a better world in the future.

President Biden outlined his promised acts or his proposed legislative initiatives. These initiatives aim to address pressing issues in America, such as the Covid-19 pandemic, healthcare, climate change, social justice, and more. One of the notable promises of President Biden is his American Families Plan, which seeks to invest \$1.8 trillion in American family and education programs over the next ten years. This plan includes expanding access to education, preschool, and community college, providing paid family and medical leave, and giving more aid to families with children. This plan will bring numerous guarantees to American families in terms of education, healthcare, and childcare. The American Families Plan includes provisions for universal preschool and free community college, two years of paid family and medical leave, expanded child tax credits, and lower healthcare

premiums. Biden emphasized that these provisions are essential to help families meet the challenges of today's economy and to grow in the future.

Meanwhile, the results of the Yokossi (2020) study about President Joe Biden's opening and closing remarks at the Virtual Summit, the writer supported President Biden's pledge to quickly sign into law the Build Back Better Plan, which will be a significant investment in American workers and give families in the country a little more breathing room to handle their challenges and opportunities. This Build Back Better Plan program's significances have similar goals to American Families Plan in this study. However, there is no significant statistical data progress on the plans, only changing the name of the program. Thus, President Joe Biden only provided sweet promises to regain public trust but there is no real visible progress, this shows that Biden only provide a repetitive promise to all communities which different results from Yokossi's (2020) discussions proved all of President Biden's promises were accomplished. Moreover, President Biden's infrastructure plan, or the American Jobs Plan promises to invest \$2 trillion in modernizing America's infrastructure, creating jobs, and addressing climate change. The plan includes rebuilding roads, bridges, and highways, expanding broadband access, investing in clean energy, and providing funding for affordable and accessible housing.

Another key promise of President Biden is his support for police reform and social justice. Based on Efendi (2022), Biden proposed the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, which aims to improve police accountability and end racial profiling. He also called on Congress to pass the Equality Act, which provides protections for LGBTQ+ people in housing, employment, and other areas which is true. This is

consistent with the findings of Yokossi's (2020) study, which showed that all these tangible realizations provide Joe Biden confidence that he will follow his goals, which resulted in the summit's organization. Therefore, not all of President Biden's addresses were true; some other political and social issues were attached in his states.

Commit acts made by President Joe Biden in his address to Congress, are a critical aspect of his administration's policies. President Biden mentioned the support from the United States for Ukraine, the United States has demonstrated unwavering support for Ukraine since the country's independence in 1991. The US has provided significant economic, military, and diplomatic support to Ukraine, whose geo-strategic and geopolitical interests align with those of the United States. The US has also supported Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, including imposing sanctions on Russia and leading diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis in Ukraine. As Bani-Khaled (2021) stated in his study that the United States has been an essential partner to Ukraine and has helped promote greater economic, security, and people-to-people ties between Ukraine and the United States.

While President Biden outlined various proposals to address the challenges facing the country; one of which includes healthcare. One of his most significant commitments was to invest in healthcare, which he called the "Test to Treat". Based on The US Department of Health and Human Services stated in their news article, the Test to Treat initiative aims to help people quickly access lifesaving treatments for COVID-19 at little to no cost. The Test to Treat industry is available at thousands of locations nationwide, including pharmacy-based clinics, federally-funded health centers, long-term care facilities, and community-based sites. While

these commitments are ambitious, Ahmed (2021) also pointed out that they (the government) will require significant investments of time, effort, and resources. The president will need to work closely with Congress and the American people to achieve these goals.

One of the most significant guarantee acts mentioned in President Biden's address to Congress is President Biden is the Covid-19 vaccines and ghost gun. The United States has been facing critical issues related to vaccines and ghost guns. While vaccines can prevent fatal illnesses and foster herd immunity, ghost guns are a new and increasingly concerning phenomenon responsible for lethal mass shootings. These two issues have become topics of great concern for citizens, lawmakers, and health professionals alike. Vaccines and ghost guns are two critical issues that require the attention and proactive response of policymakers and citizens. In Yusanti et al, (2022) study, they discussed the use of vaccines to improve and maintain public health and safety is essential, and efforts must be undertaken to debunk myths surrounding their alleged dangers. At the same time, ghost guns pose a severe threat to public safety, and stricter regulations could help reduce their prevalence and minimize the harm caused by their misuse.

The president's address also emphasized the need to address systemic racism and ensure voting rights for all Americans. Biden urged Congress to pass police reform legislation and said he would work to promote racial and economic justice. Additionally, President Biden mentioned his racial equity and policing reform measures, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act. Sofian (2021) pointed out that the bill aims to end racial profiling, restrict the use of lethal force, and establish national standards for law enforcement. It also provides accountability for law

enforcement misconduct and makes it easier to prosecute police officers for civil rights violations. Therefore, these provisions are essential for racial justice and ensuring that everyone, regardless of their background, is treated fairly and equally under the law.

President Biden proposed various offer acts aimed at reviving the economy, strengthening infrastructure, and improving the lives of Americans. Some of the main offer acts proposed by the President include infrastructure and COVID-19 relief. President Biden discussed the importance to focus on sustainability when strengthening infrastructure. Infrastructure must be designed and built to be resilient and sustainable, with minimal environmental impact. This requires a long-term view that takes into account the future needs of society, as well as the potential impacts of climate change. Ahmed (2021) and Yusanti (2022) also agreed and discussed the significance of the ongoing coronavirus need to be continued relief efforts, including funding for vaccine distribution, small business support, and extended unemployment benefits.

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that the health and well-being of people are intertwined with the quality of infrastructure that supports their daily lives. In Ahmed's (2021) study, he stated that the countries that were better prepared to manage the pandemic had strong infrastructures in place beforehand, such as countries that had robust public health systems, testing capabilities, and hospitals with adequate beds and equipment. To strengthen infrastructure and respond to COVID-19 relief efforts, there needs to be an increase in investment made by the government. Moreover, Yusanti (2022) also stated that there is a need for greater funding for public health and research for diseases that may occur in the future.

Such funding will be instrumental in the development of vaccines and treatment for diseases, and the construction of more hospitals to accommodate patients.

Bet acts were made by President Joe Biden in his states, President Biden declared that the conflict between Russia and Ukraine was all caused by Putin. Therefore, He bet that Putin's war on Ukraine will have left Russia weaker and the rest of the world stronger as he had power at stake, position, and reputation. Both forces became a bet to improve Ukraine and corner Russia. In this case, he fought something by entrusting his position as president in the communities' eyes. Putin's decision to annex Crimea and support separatists in eastern Ukraine has been a controversial move that has led to severe international sanctions against Russia (Bani-Khaled, 2021). The conflict in Ukraine has also resulted in the loss of many lives and the displacement of thousands of people. While Putin might have aimed to reassert Russian dominance in the region, the outcome of the conflict seems to be leaving Russia weaker than before. Based on Baby et al., (2020) study, the sanctions imposed by Western nations against Russia have had a significant impact on the country's economy. The country's GDP has suffered a significant decline, and the value of the ruble has plummeted. Additionally, Russia's military intervention in Ukraine has led to a decline in the country's popularity among both its citizens and the international community.

Threat act was made by President Joe Biden in his states, President Biden argued that it is important to support American jobs by purchasing products made in the USA. One reason is that buying American-made products helps to keep jobs in the country by supporting American manufacturers and small businesses. This, in turn, helps to stimulate the economy and reduces unemployment rates.

Meanwhile, Baby et al. (2021) agreed that as jobs are created, the resulting wages and benefits will increase consumer demand which would lead to more jobs created. Additionally, the products made in the USA are often better quality and safer than imported products since they have been subjected to strict regulations and certification processes.

On the other hand, some detractors argue that the focus on buying American-made products can be restrictive, especially since the world is moving towards a global market. They argue that globalization has made it difficult for American manufacturers to compete with companies from other countries that have low labor costs and fewer regulations. In the end, the price of products made in America becomes much more expensive, making it unaffordable for many people (Sofian, 2021). Furthermore, some imported products may be of good quality and can offer consumers a wider range of options. Moreover, Ahmed & Amir (2021) also agreed that there are arguments for and against buying American-made products to support American jobs. It is a personal decision that is dependent on one's values and priorities. Thus, it is important to note that the decision to buy American-made products should not be at the expense of other nations since we are all global citizens and international trade promotes economic growth and development for both the domestic and global markets.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The conclusion and suggestion of analysis are presented in this chapter. The writer derives conclusions from the research findings and discussions, and the writer provides some suggestion regarding the next researcher that is divided into the following two sections:

5.1. Conclusion

All the six types of the direct commissive act were used in this study. Based on Searle's theory, the writer found the types of the direct commissive act in President Joe Biden's address to Congress described as follows: the total of direct commissive act types were 64 data samples divided into six types such as Promise with 32 data samples, followed by Commit with 18 data samples, along with Guarantee with 7 data samples, then Offer with 4 data samples, while Bet with 2 data samples, and Threat with 1 data sample. Promise act of type got the highest total of findings, reaching 32 data samples. Meanwhile, the minor type of direct commissive act was a Threat with only 1 data sample.

Based on the analysis, the writer found that each significant type of direct commissive act has its role in revealing the real intentions by showing the literal meaning and pragmatic effect on each selected data or extract from the speech. The literal meanings and pragmatic effects showed that not all of President Biden's states were true based on hypothesis, some experts and articles.

Based on the discussions before, President Biden mostly used Promise and Commit acts in his states to Congress. It shows that President Biden's real intentions had severe purposes for overcoming the problems in his states, starting with the conflict in Ukraine, COVID-19 recovery, domestic manufacturing, and healthcare, energy, & tax.

The use of the guarantee act in the states was President Biden committed himself to the belief that he would achieve certain things in the future. Somehow, it was followed by consequences related to the issue if he could not fulfil his pledges in the future. It showed from the discussions that some parts of his programs could not be or not possible to be implemented according to some experts.

Using the offer act could help the speaker bring opportunities for the community whether they agree with President Biden's offer. Biden has one of the worst approval ratings going into his first inaugural address of any president in the polling era. President Biden tries to bring a closer relationship with the audience and simplify the use of words by stating an offer act of type.

The use of bet act of type helps the speaker to give background assumptions about the information to gain back the community's trust without stating prolixity in making utterances.

Lastly, the threat act type by President Biden was used in a warning act to the addressee. They will be punished or harmed, especially if the hearer does not do what the speaker wants, which is to make threats against somebody. It was found that President Biden used threat act in his states that compulsion all Americans to

start using American products to support American jobs, which threatened them to buy all local products and prohibited to use of other countries products.

The study's findings are beneficial in a variety of ways. First, the results of this study are helpful to students who are planning to do research in this area, particularly pragmatic research that focuses on the analysis of speech acts. Second, it gives readers much more information on commissive speech act and insight into the underlying meanings of words. Third, based on the direct commissive act from the speech, the findings also offer a thorough understanding of what the speaker means to say during the speech. Finally, stakeholders should use the study's findings as a new framework for comparison and evaluation of the public's perception of President Joe Biden's pledges within the framework of social and political communication.

To this end, this study has produced some intriguing findings, but these findings have two limitations. First, this study only examined one type of illocutionary act, the commissive act; the next research should examine additional types and functions. Second, the study was confined to a thorough examination of a small number of data sources. Future research could use more extensive speech events to provide more in-depth analyses of the types and purposes of speeches. This study also implies that this subject should be investigated further utilizing a number of additional theories and perspectives.

5.2. Suggestion

Based on the limitations that the writer stated above, the writer offered some suggestions to the next researcher to cover this study's limitations. Here are a few suggestions from the writer for the following researcher who plans to study illocutionary acts, or more specifically, the type of commissive act:

1. Numerous other speeches by President Joe Biden might be the subject of research with various themes and issues. For instance, you can look up speeches about politics with titles like "President Biden Addresses NATO Allies in Poland" that discuss political issues, "President Biden Speech on Democracy at Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia" that examine social issues, etc. The following researcher can utilize the same excerpt from President Joe Biden's "State of the Union Address to Congress" speech. It can be examined using a variety of theories and viewpoints. For a more detailed examination, the researcher could, for instance, concentrate on different illocutionary acts or employ a different approach, like Fairclough's theory of critical discourse analysis. The next researcher could also employ different methodology by using two combined methods; since this study only used qualitative methodology, for instance, using both qualitative and quantitative method for more in depth analysis. These items could be the subject of the subsequent researcher's study. Many other subjects are inspirational in other professions and regarded as significant world figures. For instance, Mr. Donald Trump, a former US president, spoke about social and political difficulties in the country.

2. The next researcher might combine the fundamentals of illocutionary analysis with discourse analysis because those two theories are interconnected. According to both ideas, every statement made by the speaker, regardless of context or position, should be examined since what the speaker said could have a positive or destructive effect on the listeners, depending on their influence and status.

The writer expects that the findings of this study will be helpful to readers as well as future researchers.

REFERENCES

- Afrianto, A., & Widiyanto, W. (2022). Mythological and Historical Representation: A Critical Discourse Analysis On Aeschylus's Poems the Sacrifice of Iphigenia and The Battle of Salamis. *Journal of Arts and Education*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.33365/jae.v2i1.57>
- Afrianto, Sujatna, E. T., Darmayanti, N., & Ariyani, F. (2021). Configuration of Lampung Mental Clause: A Functional Grammar Investigation. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.210325.039>
- Ahmed, Hazhar Ramadhan and Amir, Shamaila, Speech Act Analysis of the Joseph R. Biden, Jr.'s Inaugural Address on 20th of January 2021 as the 46th President of the USA (February 6, 2021). *Electronic Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* Vol 3: Issue I, pp. 43-55 (2021), Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3780457>
- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. Cambridge University Press.
- Ayomi, P. N., Dian, K., Candra, P., Putu, P., Sruti, I., Maha, P., & Putri, W. (2022). The Illocutionary Act of Food Product Endorsements by Indonesian Influencers on Instagram. *Seminar Nasional Linguistik Dan Sastra (SEMNALISA)*.
- Baby S., Afzal U., & Basharat Z. (2020). Pragmatic Analysis of Joe Biden's Victory Speech 2020, *Palarch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology* 18(7). ISSN 1567-214x.
- Bani-Khaled, Turki and Azzam, Sylvia, The Theme of Unity in Political Discourse: The Case of President Joe Biden's Inauguration Speech on the 20th of January 2021 (October 29, 2021). *Arab World English Journal (AWEJ)* Volume 12. Number3 September 2021, Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3952847> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3952847>

- Baok, F. S., Jayantini, G. A. S. R., & Santika, D. A. D. M. (2021). The Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Hillary Clinton's Speech. *Elysian Journal English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies*, 1(2).
- Bowen, G. A. (2009). Document Analysis as A Qualitative Research Method. *Qualitative Research Journal*, 9(2), 27–40. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.3316/QRJ0902027>
- Caroline, R. T., Sitorus, U., Sinurat, B., Herman, & Silalahi, D. E. (2021). An Analysis On the Speech Act of Mark Zuckerberg in English Speeches YouTube Channel. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*. Retrieved from <https://zienjournals.com>
- Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Sage publications.
- Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (2005). *The Discipline and Practice of Qualitative Research*. Cambridge University Press.
- Dewi, C. W. (2021). An Analysis of Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Speech Acts of an Instagram Online Shopping Account. *Professional Journal of English Education*, 4(3).
- Fadilah, R., & Kuswoyo, H. (2021). Transitivity analysis of Presidential Debate Between Trump and Biden in 2020. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(2), 98–107. <https://doi.org/10.33365/llj.v2i2.1374>
- Fotion, N. (2000). Searle's Speech Act Theory. In John Searle (Pp. 11-38). Acumen Publishing. Doi:10.1017/UPO9781844653157.002
- Husain, A., Hamamah, H., & Nurhayani, I. (2020). Commissive Speech Act in Indonesian Presidential Debate. *OKARA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 14(1), 81. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.19105/Ojbs.V14i1.3141>
- Isanabiah, & Fitrawati. (2022). Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Performed in Fluency's YouTube Channel. *E-Journal of English Language and Literature*, 11(3). Retrieved from <http://ejournal.unp.ac.id/index.php/jell>

- Ivana, P. S., & Suprayogi, S. (2020). The Representation of Iran and United States in Donald Trump's Speech: A critical Discourse Analysis. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(2), 40–45. <https://doi.org/10.33365/llj.v1i2.293>
- Kuswoyo, H., Sujatna, E. T. S., Indrayani, L. M., Rido, A., & Macdonald, D. (2021). 'Let's Take a Look...': An Investigation of Directives as Negotiating Interpersonal Meaning in Engineering Lectures. *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 29(1), 47–69. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.47836/PJSSH.29.1.03>
- Levinson, S. C. (1985). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Luh, N., Indrawati, S., Nyoman, N., Ariyaningsih, D., Dian, K., & Candra, P. (2021). An Analysis of Assertive Illocutionary Acts Used by Local Guides in Tirta Empul Temple. *Social Science, Public Administration and Management (HUSOCPUMENT)*, 1(3), 126–130. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.51715/Husocpument.V1i3.35>
- Maulidiyah, L., Nuruddin Hidayat, D., & Defianty, M. (2021). The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by Sherly Annavita in Indonesia Lawyers Club. *JOLLT Journal Of Languages And Language Teaching*, 9(1), 53. Retrieved From <https://doi.org/10.33394/Jollt.V%Vi%I.3280>
- Mufiah, N. S., Yazid, M., & Rahman, N. (2018). Speech Acts Analysis of Donald Trump's Speech. *Profesional Journal of English Education*, 1.
- Puspita, D., & Pranoto, B. E. 2021. The Attitude of Japanese Newspapers in Narrating Disaster Events: Appraisal in Critical Discourse Study. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 8(2), 796- 817.
- Pradana, F. A., & Suprayogi, S. (2021). Critical Discourse Analysis on Chinese and American News Websites Reporting South China Sea Territorial Dispute. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(2), 84–92. <https://doi.org/10.33365/llj.v2i2.1445>

- Pranoto, B. E., & Suprayogi. (2020). Incorporating 9GAG Memes to Develop EFL Learners' Speaking Ability and Willingness to Communicate. *IJEE (Indonesian Journal of English Education)*, 7(2), 130-144.
- Pranoto, B. E., & Suprayogi. 2020. Insights from Students' Perspective of 9GAG Humorous Memes Used in EFL Classroom. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, 546, 72-76.
- Rido, Akhyar. 2020. "Why They Act the Way They Do?": Pedagogical Practices of Experienced Vocational English Language Teachers in Indonesia. *International Journal of Language Education*, 4(1), 24-37.
- Rido et. al. 2020. Interaction Management Strategies in English Literature Lectures in Indonesian University Setting. *Indonesian Journal of EFL and Linguistics*, Vol. 5 No. 2, 315-337.
- Sari, P. I., & Pranoto, B. E. (2020). An Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Act Towards the Queen Elizabeth's Speech Entitled We Will Succeed and Better Days Will Come. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 3(1), 24-33. Retrieved from [Http://Jim.Teknokrat.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Linguistics And Literature/Index](http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/linguistics_and_literature/index)
- Sofian, E. S. (2022). Analysis of speech act in Joe Biden's victory speech 2020. *Era Journal for Humanities and Sociology*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.33193/ejhas.6.2022.236>
- Searle, J. R. (1969). *Speech Acts*. Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from [Https://Doi.Org/10.1017/CBO9781139173438](https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139173438)
- Sutopo, H. B. (2002). *Pengantar Penelitian Kualitatif*. Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- Yokossi, D. T. (2022). A Study of Speech Acts in Joe Biden's Opening and Closing Remarks at the Virtual Summit for Democracy: A Pragmatic Perspective. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation*. Retrieved from [Https://Doi.Org/10.32996/Ijlt](https://doi.org/10.32996/ijlt)
- Yule, G. (2010). *The Study of Language* (6th Ed.). Cambridge University.

Zhang, R., Li, W., Gao, D., & You, O. (2013). Automatic Twitter Topic Summarization with Speech Acts. *IEEE Transactions on Audio, Speech, and Language Processing*, 21, 649-658.